

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,583

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1971

Established 1887

Cairo Puts Its Forces On Alert

But Emphasis Is on Defense

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Sept. 20 (NYT).—The Egyptian armed forces were alerted on "maximum alert" today in the wake of shooting along the Suez Canal, but official emphasis was put on defensive, not offensive, preparedness.

The alert was ordered in the expectation of possible Israeli attempts to retaliate for the downing of a four-engineered Israeli Stratoscouter, described by Egyptian officials as an electronic reconnaissance craft.

Israeli occupation troops in Sinai are moving artillery pieces to their frontlines along the Suez Canal's eastern bank, the semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper said today, according to United Press International. The Israelis have also increased their air and ground patrols in the area, the newspaper added.

The Egyptian military spokesman has charged that Israeli Phantom fighter-bombers fired strike missiles at Egyptian positions on Saturday. The spokesman said that the strikes, designed to destroy anti-aircraft missile installations, caused no casualties or damage.

The military editor of Egypt's official Middle East Press Agency, reporting the maximum alert, said that "the temperature of the military situation is constantly rising."

"The Egyptian air, ground and naval forces are standing by on the greatest degree of alert to meet any possibility the enemy might resort to," he declared.

The implication was that any new outbreak of fighting at this time, with the risks of retaliatory punishment, would come at the initiative of the Israelis, not the Egyptians.

Political Offense
The Egyptian leadership is focusing its attention on a political offensive against Israel by bringing the conflict before the United Nations Security Council.

A few battles along the canal help to heighten tension for the political debate, in the view of some here, but major Egyptian offensive military operations before the conclusion of the debate would detract from what the Egyptians portray as a final appeal to the world's conscience and reason.

Accordingly, the orders to the Egyptian armed forces, the government-owned Cairo daily Al-Ahram reported today, are to "engage and silence the enemy in any bombing or shelling operations the enemy starts."

Tension flared along the canal after an Israeli machine-gunner shot down an Egyptian Sukhoi-7. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



OIL FIRE—Clouds of smoke billow from Cambodian petroleum tanks near Phnom Penh that were hit by Viet Cong attack destroying much of civilian fuel supply.

40% of Cambodia's Stocks

Fuel Tanks Blasted at Phnom Penh

SAIGON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Communist forces destroyed a large part of Cambodia's civilian fuel supply today in an attack on the outskirts of Phnom Penh and dealt a sharp blow to a base in South Vietnam for operations in eastern Cambodia.

Diplomatic informants in the Cambodian capital reported that as much as 40 percent of the nation's available fuel stocks may have been lost. They gave this figure after consultations with oil company officials, but added that it was only an estimate. Earlier reports said about two-thirds of the supply was gone.

Apparently slipping across marshlands, in boats, about 30 enemy troops hit the fuel tank farm at Phnom Penh with rockets, setting fire to gasoline and oil in 15 tanks, owned by the Esso and Shell oil companies.

[Sources estimated that Shell and Esso each lost about 444,000 gallons of petroleum products worth in all about \$800,000, Reuters reported. Special foam fire-fighting equipment was expected to arrive tonight from Saigon and oil company officials hoped to have all the fires put out tomorrow.

The sources said Shell managed to save about 80 percent of its storage capacity and should be able to receive a petroleum convoy due up the Mekong River in a few days. Esso was hoping to save up to 50 percent of its storage capacity, according to the sources.

The loss of the fuel could be

a harsh blow to an already limping economy in Cambodia.

In the attack on the South Vietnamese base for Cambodian operations—at Tay Ninh—official reports said 21 South Vietnamese troops were killed and 64 were wounded.

The Saigon Command said 52 Communist troops were killed and 25 weapons captured in a nightlong battle.

Tay Ninh is 55 miles northwest of Saigon and 80 miles southeast of Phnom Penh.

Field reports said the 13th North Vietnamese and Viet Cong Sapper Battalion, perhaps a total

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Reaffirms Hard Line
Thieu Tells Vietnamese How They May Vote Against Him

By Iver Peterson

SAIGON, Sept. 20 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu, in his second campaign speech of his presidential referendum, repeated tonight his arguments for a hard stand against the Communists and, for the first time, told the electorate how to cast a "no confidence" vote against him.

Any military, political or territorial concessions to the Communists could only heighten the chances of an enemy victory, Mr. Thieu said in the nationwide radio broadcast. The speech, which he introduced as a "message on peace," was basically a defense of his famous "four nos": No territorial concessions to the enemy, no coalition government with them, no "pro-Communist" neutrality and no political freedom for Communists in South Vietnam.

But the president's explanation of how the people may vote against him broke new ground in South Vietnam's simmering political crisis. Mr. Thieu hopes to receive at least a 50 or 60 percent "vote of confidence" in the Oct. 3 balloting. His opponents, mostly students and anti-government Buddhist and politicians, have called for a boycott of the election on the grounds that it is unconstitutional and anti-democratic.

"Some people have been asking themselves how to cast an irregular ballot, to express their no-confidence," the president said. "Let me tell you frankly and boldly that there are two main ways to cast an irregular ballot."

He went on to explain that under the electoral law, a torn ballot or one that has been defaced in some other way is irregular, and that such a ballot would be counted as cast against him in the voting.

The president's public explanation presumably opens the door

Pompidou Bars Persepolis Visit

PARIS, Sept. 20 (NYT).—The government announced today that President Georges Pompidou will not attend the 2500th anniversary ceremonies of the Persian Empire in Persepolis, Iran, next month.

The Elysée Palace said France's chief of state would be too busy to travel. Observers speculated, however, that Mr. Pompidou might have been influenced by the fact that the presidents of the United States and the Soviet Union were not going to the Iranian celebration. Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas will represent France.

The cost of the festivities has been widely criticized in Europe as inappropriate to a country where poverty is still widespread.

U.K. Says IRA Fires Dum-Dums

But Foe Denies Terror-Bullet Use

BELFAST, Sept. 20 (UPI).—A British soldier was wounded critically today by what the army said was a sniper-fired "dum-dum" bullet. The Irish Republican Army said it shot the soldier but denied the slug was a dum-dum.

An ordinary dum-dum has a soft nose which is designed to split apart when it enters the body. It has been condemned internationally in the Geneva Convention. One British Army officer called it a "beastly weapon."

The army said a sniper used such a bullet today to shoot Corp. Malcolm Mackay in the back at an observation post in Londonderry. The bullet did not break up in his body, but the soldier was in "serious" condition, a hospital spokesman said.

The Londonderry branch of the IRA issued a statement saying it had shot Corp. Mackay. But the bullet used was a soft-nosed .303, not a dum-dum, the IRA said.

An army spokesman said: "It is most definitely a lethal turning in operations when the dum-dum is actually used." The army said last week that it had proof the IRA possessed dum-dum bullets but none had been known to have been used against the soldiers.

A bomb exploded tonight in a packed Protestant pub in Belfast just shortly before closing time, police said. Five or six persons were injured. Ambulances converged on the scene at the Blue Bell Bar in the Protestant-dominated section of Sandrow.

The blast came after a night and day of relative quiet in Northern Ireland, with only isolated incidents, an army spokesman said.

On a road near the border with the Irish Republic, 100 pounds of gelignite exploded between two army patrol cars. No one was injured.

An army spokesman said the bomb had been planted under the road and blew a crater 10 feet wide when it was exploded by remote control.

In New Lodge Road in Belfast, a sniper shot at an army post and soldiers returned the fire, a spokesman said. No one was injured.

The army said an American Army training manual, explaining in detail how to form guerrilla bands and make bombs and booby traps, was being sold in Northern Ireland through a London mail order service.

"It is quite horrifying to think that these manuals are available in the province," a spokesman said. He said anyone following the instructions could booby-trap a car, set a trip-mine explosion large enough to blow up an army vehicle, double-fuse a bomb to explode while it was being disarmed and learn other methods of bomb-making.

"In the present situation they are the last thing we want floating about," the spokesman said. British soldiers chased a gang of youths and fired rubber bullets at them in Crumlin Road in Belfast after the youths began stoning the troops.

A British European Airways (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

EEC May Compensate Hardest-Hit Exporters

Ministers Shun Talk of Retaliation

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (WP).—The European Economic Community gave clear indications today that it would respond to President Nixon's new economic measures by compensating those European exporters likely to suffer most.

There is already mounting pressure within some market countries, notably Italy, for compensatory action against Mr. Nixon's policy. The six EEC foreign ministers gave little indication today what form this compensation could take although they were at pains to distinguish between "compensation" and "retaliation."

Aldo Moro, Italian Foreign Minister and current chairman of the market's Council of Ministers, told the press simply that the Six will "take all the decisions that seem necessary."

But the Common Market is likely to refrain from such obvious retaliation as an import surcharge against American exports, or even export subsidies for those European industries that have a major special interest in the U.S. market.

A new development aggravated the concern about the effects of the 10 percent import surcharge, the job development tax credit plan, and the tax incentives for U.S. exporters. Ralf Dahrendorf, Common Market executive commissioner responsible for foreign trade, told the six foreign ministers of Washington's new ultimatum to Southeast Asian textile producers, that unless they agree to a "voluntary" pact to restrict their exports to America, the United States will impose import quotas—quantity restrictions—on man-made textiles.

Textile Treaty
According to Mr. Dahrendorf, Washington is to send negotiators soon to Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong to negotiate such an agreement. If no agreement emerges by Oct. 1, then the United States will put import quotas on man-made textile from these countries on Oct. 15.

The present U.S.-Japan agreement on textile trade, which was negotiated more or less unofficially by Japanese industry and Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., earlier this year, has never been supported by the Nixon administration.

[The Associated Press-Dow Jones financial wire reported that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Writes to Heads of State
Brandt Briefs West Envoys
On His Talks With Brezhnev

BONN, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt today briefed representatives of the three Western powers on his Crimean talks with Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev last week.

State Secretary Egon Bahr, who accompanied Mr. Brandt to Oranienburg, also took part in the session.

The three envoys were Ambassador Kenneth Rush, United States; Ambassador Sir Roger Jackling, Great Britain; and Guy de Comminges, France, representing Ambassador Jean Sauvagnargues, who is not in Bonn at the moment.

Today's meeting is part of a series of what a government spokesman called intensive consultations to inform Western allies on the contents of the Brezhnev-Brandt talks and quell criticism that Bonn was ignoring the Western powers.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann is being briefed in Brussels today by Sigismund von Braun, Foreign Ministry state secretary.

The chancellor has already sent letters to President Nixon, French President Georges Pompidou and British Prime Minister Edward Heath on the Oranienburg meeting.

West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel will have discussions with U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers in New York on Sept. 27. Later he will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko there. Mr. Scheel will continue his discussions with Mr. Gromyko in the Soviet Union this autumn.

Pravda Hails Meeting
MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (AP).—Pravda praised the Brandt-Brezhnev meeting in a front-page editorial today as an "essential contribution" to European security.

The editorial, running the



MARKET MINISTERS—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann (left) talking with Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro at yesterday's EEC meeting in Brussels.

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West Berlin Cancels Parley
Set for Tomorrow With East

BERLIN, Sept. 20 (AP).—West Berlin today canceled the meeting scheduled for Wednesday in East Berlin on Western traffic through the Communist wall.

City Hall spokesman Peter Herz told newsmen that a new date would be arranged later. He gave no reason for the cancellation. As far as was known, an East-West German meeting for Wednesday in East Berlin still is planned.

The West Berlin action was seen as a get-tough gesture. Its dialogue is snarled on the matter of West Berlin ties to West Germany, which the East Germans dispute.

Reds Seek 2 Facts
The Communists want to negotiate two separate agreements on Berlin traffic, one with Bonn and one with West Berlin. The Bonn government says it will negotiate Berlin access from West Germany, leaving only wall passes to be worked out by the West Berliners in talks with East Berlin. This would represent endorsement of West German ties to isolated West Berlin.

The abrupt cancellation of one phase of the talks came just after Chancellor Willy Brandt's trip to Yalta to talk with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. The cancellation made it appear that Mr. Brandt got nowhere in any attempt to get the Russians to soften up the East German stand on the matter of Bonn and West Berlin competence in the parallel all-German dialogue.

Shots Fired at Border
WEST BERLIN, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—East German border guards fired several machine-gun shots near the border with West Berlin today, apparently foiling an escape attempt by an East

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90 Held, 21 Police Injured in Tokyo Airport Clashes
NARITA, Japan, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Scores of students were arrested and 21 policemen injured today in new clashes over construction of Tokyo's second international airport.

Riot squads fired volleys of tear gas at about 700 protesters, who had set workmen's sleeping quarters ablaze and then erected barricades and sprinkled gasoline on roads to prevent fire brigades from reaching the scene.

About 1,300 riot police kept vigil at the work site but the students had dispersed by midnight.

Police said that by then they had arrested 90 students, 25 of them women. Two students were injured, as were 21 policemen, they added. The clash occurred at the half-completed airport, 60 kilometers east of Tokyo, just four days after three policemen died and 207 persons were injured in rioting.

21 Die as Building Falls
BOMBAY, Sept. 20 (AP).—An old five-story building in downtown Bombay collapsed last night, killing 21 persons and injuring 17, police reported. The dead included five women and five children. Seven other persons were believed trapped.



ROUND TABLE—French Minister Guy de Comminges (left) and U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush listening to West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, in Bonn yesterday, explain his talks with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea last week. British Ambassador Sir Roger Jackling is at Mr. Brandt's left and German State Secretary Egon Bahr is in front with his back to the camera.

Recognition of Bangla Desh Urged by World Conference

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—A nongovernmental international conference on Bangla Desh (Bengali nation) ended here today with an appeal to world governments to recognize the breakaway government of East Pakistan and provide "immediate and effective assistance" to it.

A conference resolution also stressed the urgent need for a political settlement "acceptable to the people and government of Bangla Desh as presently constituted."

It appealed to all governments to immediately stop arms supplies to Pakistan, including spare parts.

The three-day conference was sponsored by the Gandhi Peace Foundation to gather support for the Bangla Desh cause and was attended by more than 100 delegates from some 23 countries, acting in their private capacity. They include parliamentarians, lawyers and intellectuals.

Worded Objection
The call for "immediate and effective" aid to the Bangla Desh government came after several delegates objected to the wording of the draft resolution which called for "immediate and adequate military and economic assistance."

Some delegates, including sev-

eral from India, argued that Vietnam had shown the futility of military action.

A compromise worked out by American delegate Homer Jack was finally accepted. It appealed for "immediate and effective assistance to the government of Bangla Desh." To some nations and individuals, this may mean military aid. To others, it may involve economic and nonviolent means.

The resolution also did not mention anything about an armed international brigade to help the Bangla Desh guerrillas, although it was discussed at the conference.

International Brigade Call

PARIS, Sept. 20 (UPI).—An appeal for the establishment of an "international brigade" to help the Bangla Desh guerrillas was made at the New Delhi conference, the Paris newspaper Le Monde reported today.

Jayaprakash Narayan, head of the Indian Social Movement, said, according to Le Monde, that the offer made by French writer André Malraux to participate in such a brigade would be "warmly and profoundly" accepted.

Mr. Malraux said last Saturday that he was "at the disposition of the partisans of independence."

Fawzi Retains Post in Cairo Cabinet Shift

Principal Ministers Also Carried Over

CAIRO, Sept. 20 (NYT).—A new Egyptian cabinet was formed last night, with Mahmoud Fawzi retaining the premiership, as part of a program of administrative reforms undertaken by President Anwar Sadat.

The principal ministers were also carried over, but some ministries were abolished. One of four deputy premiers in the old cabinet, Asif Sidki, was advanced to first deputy premier. He retained his portfolio as minister of industry and petroleum.

Mahmoud Riad remains as foreign minister and a deputy premier. Other key ministers retained are Gen. Mohammed Sadek, minister of war, and Mamduh Salem, minister of the interior.

The Ministries of Youth, Local Administration, National Assembly Affairs and Scientific Research were abolished. Two new ministerial posts were created, one for military production, the other for maritime transport. As part of the reorganization, the ambassador to Moscow, Murad Ghaleb, is being appointed Mr. Sadat's adviser on Egyptian-Soviet relations.

Mr. Sadat ordered the formation of an academy of scientific research and technology, to be headed by Mustafa Kamal Tolba, the former minister of youth. Mr. Sadat also renewed the appointment of Vice-President Hussein Shafiq.

Detainees to Be Released

CAIRO, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—President Sadat has ordered that all political detainees held without trial be released, informed sources said today.

They added that about 138 detainees, including members of the banned Muslim Brotherhood, would be freed within the next few days.

The measure is in conformity with President Sadat's constitutional reform. Last month, some 120 detainees were released on his instructions.

Cairo Forces Put on Alert

(Continued from Page 1)
Fighter-bomber on Sept. 11. The downing of the Israeli Su-7 bomber appeared to be a case of retaliation.

The risks of unplanned escalation of strife along the canal were underlined, however, by reports of UN truce observers that machine-gun fire and mortar shelling have also erupted along the 100-mile-long waterway.

In what was considered a reaction of the Egyptian leadership's mood toward the situation, the authoritative Cairo daily Al-Ahram said today in an editorial that the recent clashes were a demonstration to Israel that warfare would continue until Israel withdrew from Arab lands and made a settlement with Palestinian refugees.

But the paper commented that "the international balance of power does not allow force to be unleashed for affecting radical and decisive changes in the status quo."
"The Arab people possess the means for rejecting the Zionist presence even if it persists for a number of years equal to the year of the past struggle," the paper declared.

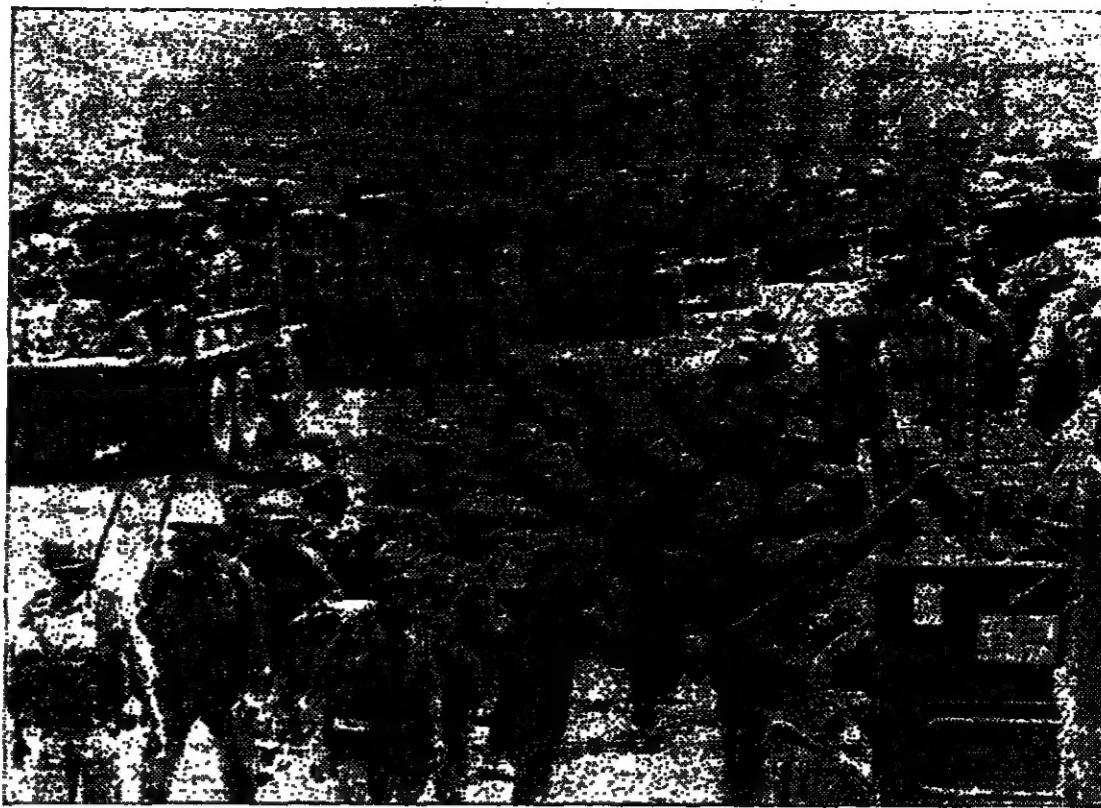
"The past struggle" has been under way for 22 years, since the founding of the State of Israel.

2 Arabs Slain in Gaza
GAZA, Sept. 20 (AP).—Israeli Army patrols shot and killed two Gaza Arabs in separate incidents in the occupied Gaza Strip, the military command said today.

One of the Arabs attempted to throw a hand grenade at an army patrol north of Gaza town. A spokesman said he was on Israel's list of those wanted for guerrilla activities. The other Arab was killed when he failed to stop during night curfew hours, the spokesman said.

Israelis Mark New Year
JERUSALEM, Sept. 20 (UPI).—The first day of the Jewish year 5752 found Israelis thronging not only to the traditional holy places for worship, but also to beaches, campgrounds and resorts over the long weekend.

The holiday atmosphere reflected public confidence that the Middle East cease-fire will hold despite the weekend's Suez Canal flare-ups.



ALL OUT—Massive evacuation of South Vietnamese troops took place last Saturday as 13,000 men pulled out of the country's northwestern corner after a 15-day strike against Communist infiltration routes from Laos and along the DMZ.

EEC Weighs Compensating Exporters Hit by U.S. Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

A State Department representative, Anthony Jurich, is in the Far East and apparently is advising government officials of the major textile-exporting countries that the United States does not intend to wait much longer to resolve the long-standing textile trade controversy. It is understood that Mr. Jurich already has met with Hong Kong authorities and also will confer with representatives of other governments before returning to Washington.

Common Market officials were asking themselves today whether this was yet another sign that the United States was moving further toward trade protectionism.

"What worries me," Mr. Dahrendorf told newsmen, "is this additional example of unilateral action following on other unilateral measures." The Common Market has welcomed the suggestion, put forward by Olivier Long, director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, for a special GATT council meeting as soon as possible. In the event of such a meeting, the Common Market is likely to propose a multilateral agreement on man-made textiles, on the lines of that already worked out for cotton textiles.

A few of the Common Market countries appear still to be harboring some hope that the United States will adopt a more flexible position over the import surcharge and other protectionist trade measures during next week's meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington. The realignment of the world's major currencies—including the dollar—will be a major topic at that session.

However, there is a growing realization that the world, as one senior Common Market official put it, "will have to live with it [the surcharge] for a long time." The Common Market's Executive Commission, which has estimated that the U.S. administration's new program will hit the market's balance of trade to the tune of \$2 billion, has in mind direct financial help for specific regions or sectors that are likely to be particularly damaged by the American trade measures.

Mr. Dahrendorf cited Italy's household goods industry and Volkswagen, the West German automobile manufacturer, as possible recipients of favored treatment.

The West German government

100-Car Collision

LODI, Italy, Sept. 20 (AP).—One hundred automobiles were involved in a gigantic chain collision on the busy Autostrada del Sole near this north Italian town last night. Thirty drivers were injured, some seriously.

It started when four automobiles collided and blocked the road. Dozens of other cars piled up.

Police said visibility was good when the accident occurred. They said the chain collision happened because the highway was extremely crowded and drivers were going too fast.

Israels Mark New Year

JERUSALEM, Sept. 20 (UPI).—The first day of the Jewish year 5752 found Israelis thronging not only to the traditional holy places for worship, but also to beaches, campgrounds and resorts over the long weekend.

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Fuel Supply Destroyed

(Continued from Page 1)

of 300 commandos, launched the attacks around Tay Ninh after a nearly 100-round mortar barrage.

1,100 Laotian Casualties
VIENTIANE, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Laotian troops lost more than 1,100 men killed, wounded or missing in recapturing the strategic Bolovens Plateau town of Pak Song from the North Vietnamese last week, a government spokesman said today.

Two out of seven battalions in the assault were put out of action. Casualties were 202 dead, 745 wounded and 185 missing.

The Defense Ministry spokesman, Gen. Thongphanh Khoksy, described the losses as serious. He estimated North Vietnamese casualties at 279 killed and about 600 wounded.

The spokesman gave no other details of the two-day battle for Pak Song, which was finally retaken by Laotian troops last Thursday. The North Vietnamese overran Pak Song, 300 miles east of Vientiane, on March 18.

Thais Take Red Base

BANGKOK, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Thai troops, supported by Thai fighter-bombers, captured a Communist base camp in northeastern Thailand, killing nine guerrillas and capturing 12 others, including six women, official sources said today.

The camp, in Kalaasin Province, 300 miles from Bangkok, had been used as an indoctrination center and training post for Communist recruits, the sources said.

Arms Company Denial

ARVIEKA, Sweden, Sept. 20 (AP).—A Swedish small-arms ammunition manufacturer today denied a British radio report that IRA snipers used dum-dum bullets made in Sweden.

"Our exports to Britain consist only of sports competition ammunition. We also manufacture ammunition with dum-dum effect for hunting purposes, but that is not included in our exports," said only a small part of the British market, on which American, French and German exporters sell much small-arms ammunition.

Managing-director Bror Garonius of an ammunition factory said: "The sports ammunition we export to Britain can be bought in any hardware or sports store there and we have no control of where it goes," Mr. Garonius said.

"The sports ammunition can be used for submachine guns. The dum-dum hunting ammunition is of a different caliber. It has a soft lead core and makes big holes with quick killing effect on big game. It is prescribed by law for use in elk hunting in Sweden," he added.

2 Jews Arrested

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Two Jewish demonstrators, protesting against the imprisonment of Jews in the Soviet Union, were arrested as they tried to handcuff themselves to the railings of the Soviet Embassy today.

The two men were later charged with disorderly conduct.

Army Cools Use of Epithets

In Practicing With Bayonets
By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (NYT).—The climate of the times—and war sentiment, megalomaniacal and youthful "go mod" fervor—has forced the U.S. Army to sanitize one of its most storied and styled means of dealing death: Hand-to-hand combat with a stick bayonet.

No longer do parading recruits scream "KILL KILL!" as they rigidly and precisely drive home the blade into an imaginary, parade ground enemy.

Instead, they are encouraged to yell a less bloodthirsty "Yah! Yah!" and to thrust and cut in a less exact, free-style manner.

The Army's new training manuals discourage "abusing of indecent language" and refer to "indiscriminate" slurs and jabs. Today's drill sergeants tell recruits that the most important thing about the bayonet is that it is a vigorous shove with it, any vigorous shove, will do the job—in the unlikely event a nuclear age enemy ever gets so close.

"We're trying to keep things modern and in good taste," says Col. W.C. Carter, an Army training specialist at Fort Monroe, Va.

As Fort Ord, Calif., the Army has even gone so far as to eliminate bayonet training altogether for some recruits. "Fort Ord is modernizing the basic training program more than any other recruit facility," says Lt. Col. James Gabriel, a brigade officer there. He adds: "Far as any of us can remember, the last man to yell 'Fix bayonets!' was John Wayne."

Fuel Supply Destroyed

(Continued from Page 1)

of 300 commandos, launched the attacks around Tay Ninh after a nearly 100-round mortar barrage.

1,100 Laotian Casualties
VIENTIANE, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Laotian troops lost more than 1,100 men killed, wounded or missing in recapturing the strategic Bolovens Plateau town of Pak Song from the North Vietnamese last week, a government spokesman said today.

Two out of seven battalions in the assault were put out of action. Casualties were 202 dead, 745 wounded and 185 missing.

The Defense Ministry spokesman, Gen. Thongphanh Khoksy, described the losses as serious. He estimated North Vietnamese casualties at 279 killed and about 600 wounded.

The spokesman gave no other details of the two-day battle for Pak Song, which was finally retaken by Laotian troops last Thursday. The North Vietnamese overran Pak Song, 300 miles east of Vientiane, on March 18.

Thais Take Red Base

BANGKOK, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Thai troops, supported by Thai fighter-bombers, captured a Communist base camp in northeastern Thailand, killing nine guerrillas and capturing 12 others, including six women, official sources said today.

The camp, in Kalaasin Province, 300 miles from Bangkok, had been used as an indoctrination center and training post for Communist recruits, the sources said.

Arms Company Denial

ARVIEKA, Sweden, Sept. 20 (AP).—A Swedish small-arms ammunition manufacturer today denied a British radio report that IRA snipers used dum-dum bullets made in Sweden.

"Our exports to Britain consist only of sports competition ammunition. We also manufacture ammunition with dum-dum effect for hunting purposes, but that is not included in our exports," said only a small part of the British market, on which American, French and German exporters sell much small-arms ammunition.

Managing-director Bror Garonius of an ammunition factory said: "The sports ammunition we export to Britain can be bought in any hardware or sports store there and we have no control of where it goes," Mr. Garonius said.

"The sports ammunition can be used for submachine guns. The dum-dum hunting ammunition is of a different caliber. It has a soft lead core and makes big holes with quick killing effect on big game. It is prescribed by law for use in elk hunting in Sweden," he added.

2 Jews Arrested

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Two Jewish demonstrators, protesting against the imprisonment of Jews in the Soviet Union, were arrested as they tried to handcuff themselves to the railings of the Soviet Embassy today.

The two men were later charged with disorderly conduct.

Army Cools Use of Epithets

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Heath Calls on West Eur To Ease US. Defense Bur

LONDON, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Prime Minister Edward Heath said today that Western Europe should take over from the United States a greater share of its own defense burden.

Manlio Brosio, retiring Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said it would be a "catastrophe" if the United States slashed by half its 350,000-man troop strength in Europe.

They spoke to 50 delegates at the 17th annual assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association, an organization designed to inform public opinion in the 16 NATO member countries about the aims of the alliance.

Effective Effort

Mr. Heath said, "It has been recognized that U.S. involvement in the defense of Europe should be matched by an effective effort from the Europeans: 'less toward their own defense.'"

He said that when Britain joins the European Common Market, this will strengthen the alliance, lead to closer defense cooperation and "it may enable the European partners to play a greater part in their own defense than has hitherto been possible."

"We have already made progress in this direction," Mr. Heath said. "I see it as a natural development of a more equal partnership as we come to recognize with clarity the complementary roles which Europe and the United States have to play in the world. Our defense interests will be as closely linked with those of the United States as before."

Mr. Brosio, who retires next month after more than seven years in the top NATO post, said U.S. force cuts in Europe now would help defeat current Western efforts to achieve serious easing of East-West tensions in Europe.

Massive Proposal
Referring to a proposal by Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., that U.S. NATO forces should be cut 50 percent, Mr. Brosio said: "The (West) German Defense Minister, Helmut Schmidt, has characterized such a reduction of U.S. forces in Europe as a catastrophe and I do not think that word is too strong."

He said that if Britain decides at the last moment not to join a Common Market, "this would be at this point not only a European but an Atlantic setback with unforeseeable consequences."

Mr. Brosio recalled that Malta recently ordered NATO to remove its Mediterranean naval headquarters from the island.

"We should recognize," he said, "that the attitude of the people of Malta has certainly been influenced by the growing expansion of Soviet influence in the Mediterranean and by a widespread feeling of insecurity about future developments in the area."

East Seeks Independence
FRANKFURT, Sept. 20 (AP).—Soviet bloc countries appear most interested in a relaxation of tensions in Central Europe, because they hope to gain greater independence from Russia, Joseph Lada, secretary general-designate of NATO, said in an interview published in the news magazine Der Spiegel.

International Security Fund
LONDON, Sept. 20 (UPI).—A mechanism to "neutralize" America's foreign exchange cost of stationing its troops in Europe, by contributions from other NATO nations to an "international

security fund," was Timothy W. Stanley, fence adviser to the mission.

The plan would require U.S. Treasury for 90 its dollar expenses to forces in Europe, but it shows an equivalent of about \$1 billion in common defense, mainly many. As the nations stationed, it enjoys of the dollars spent, them there, Mr. Stanley said.

Press Ha
Set for T
Day in Br

LONDON, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Newspaper Publishers, which is battling printers over pay, took eight of Britain's papers to suspend for the third day in a row.

The NPA, more sides had predicted, millions of Britons without newspapers. The eight affected papers, with a combined circulation of 14 million, stop printing Saturday. There is a 10-hour strike.

The announcement, as the Trades Union which represents about 100,000 workers, whose were ordered off the day night.

"We regret there is no production of newspapers in London tonight," the NPA said.

Heavy Rain
In Spain, Fe
Causes 2 Dea

COILLIURE, France (Reuters).—A violent rainstorm struck the coast of northern France and southern Spain, killing two deaths in France, destroying homes, causing landslides and flooding highways.

The storm destroyed crops in the Banyuls. Floodwaters rushing at the mountains swept the sea.

In Gerona Province, police reported heavy homes, crops and animals.

The downpour halted both the new Spanish and the French frontiers.

W.Va. Bridge Can
CHARLESTON, W.Va. (AP).—A 125-foot highway bridge, closed support towers were being barged six days ago into the Elk River. There were no known but a water main in lines serving the city were snapped.

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U.S. Reports Israel, Egypt To Keep Truce

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Egypt and Israel have assured the United States that the Middle East cease-fire will be maintained despite last week's aerial activity over the Suez Canal, U.S. spokesmen indicated today.

U.S. officials discussed the importance of preventing further outbreaks of fighting at meetings with representatives of the two countries in Washington over the weekend, the spokesmen said.

State Department spokesman Charles Bray, asked today whether specific assurances were given, said only that both sides seemed interested in holding to the 14-month cease-fire.

The dispute within Euratom was produced by the fact that France, as a military nuclear power, would not be subject to IAEA inspections even if it had signed the treaty. This was the reason why West Germany had held out for complete Euratom inspection of the French civilian nuclear industry.

However, West Germany, Italy

Nixon Seeks Conservative As Supreme Court Appointee

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI).—President Nixon is looking for a conservative to take the seat of Justice Hugo L. Black on the Supreme Court, the White House said today.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon was not necessarily focusing on a candidate with past judicial experience.

"The President has stated his views on judicial philosophy," Mr. Ziegler said. "He favors strict construction of the Constitution, think he will look for someone who shares that philosophy."

Asked if Mr. Nixon would continue to name justices with previous judicial experience, Mr. Ziegler said, "There are many qualified people in the United States." He added that Mr. Nixon would consider judges along with "su-

dents of the Constitution, professors and others."

Mr. Ziegler said previously that, during the weekend, Mr. Nixon reviewed the qualifications of seven men. He said that the list could grow to 10 or 12.

There was speculation that yet another court seat might become vacant, although the White House said that it had no such indication.

Justice John M. Harlan, 72, entered Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland on Aug. 16 for treatment of a back ailment. It was learned last week that Justice Harlan still was hospitalized. He was transferred Thursday to George Washington University Hospital, which specializes in spinal disorders.

Mr. Nixon met with Attorney General John N. Mitchell and adviser John D. Ehrlichman Saturday before going to Camp David, Md., for the weekend to consider a successor to Justice Black.

The seven candidates reportedly considered by the President over the weekend are said to include:

• Charles S. Rhyne, a Washington lawyer, who is a native of North Carolina, former president of the American Bar Association and a classmate of Mr. Nixon at Duke University Law School.

• Rep. Richard M. Poff, R., Va., the second ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee and considered one of the most able constitutional lawyers in the House.

• Lewis F. Powell Jr., of Richmond, Va., who is a lawyer and a former ABA president.

• Walter E. Hoffman, U.S. District Court judge from Norfolk, Va.

• George C. Young, U.S. District Court judge from Orlando, Fla., who, in his latest decision, declared that busing on a large scale to achieve integration was not feasible for elementary schools in Orange County, Florida.

records to document the price rise and, on request, provide the information to buyers.

The council had ruled earlier that the temporary 10 percent import surcharge may be passed on U.S. consumers, but said the seller must show the amount of the surcharge on the sales ticket or invoice.

However, the council relaxed that provision today, allowing retail stores to escape stating the surcharge on sales tickets or invoices as long as they indicate publicly that the surcharge is being passed on.

Under this procedure, retailers may either mark the price tag or use a colored price tag to indicate that the imported product contains the surcharge.

In addition, a sign must be posted in the store and at each cash register explaining that the amount of the surcharge is available on request.

The council said import price increases caused by depreciation of the dollar's value can be passed on only if the product is neither physically changed by the seller nor included as a component of another product.

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ROAD FOG—Workman erecting a "fog zone" warning billboard at the approach of so-called "Feldelsheim fog cavity" on the Stuttgart-Heilbronn autobahn. During last spring's heavy fog periods about 100 automobiles were involved in fog-bank accidents on this particularly dangerous stretch of the highway.

Requested by State Probers

Death by Gunshot Confirmed In Restudy of Bodies at Attica

By David K. Shieler

ATTICA, N.Y., Sept. 20 (NYT).

Two physicians who re-examined the bodies of the nine hostages killed during the assault on Attica State Prison affirmed yesterday that all had died of gunshot wounds, not of slashed throats as correction officials had announced initially.

Dr. Michael Baden, acting medical examiner for New York City, and Dr. Henry Siegel, Westchester County's medical examiner, said in separate interviews that their findings agreed with those made last week by Dr. John F. Edland, the Monroe County medical examiner.

Dr. Edland had found no knife wounds on dead hostages except a superficial cut on the back of one guard's neck.

Dr. Baden said he had also re-examined the 30 dead inmates and found some that had been shot in the back, some in the front and some in the side.

But he said it would be difficult to determine the precise angle of fire without knowing whether the inmates were standing or lying at the time. And he added that it would be nearly impossible in cases where buckshot was used, since "buckshot comes from all angles—a bullet may go up and a bullet may go down."

Meanwhile, State Sen. John R. Dunn, a member of the corrections committee that sought to end the rebellion and chairman of the Senate Committee on Crime and Correction, said that, given the inmates' "intransigence" over unacceptable demands, he saw no alternative to storming the prison.

The re-examinations of the bodies by the two physicians were requested by state Deputy Attorney General Robert Fischer, who is investigating the Attica uprising, and the Department of Corrections. Dr. Baden said that he had also seen the bullets that Dr. Edland had removed from the dead men.

The bullets were of at least two types, Dr. Baden said. One was buckshot, each cartridge containing 10 to 12 pellets. "Each pellet is the size of a .32-caliber bullet, so each bullet's effect is like shooting 10 hand guns at the same time, and they scatter," the doctor observed.

The other type of bullet found was a .270-caliber, according to Dr. Baden. Asked if so-called "dumdum" or "expanding" bullets were discovered, Dr. Baden replied:

"These aren't expanding bullets, except that any lead bullet except when it hits bone. These were not meant to be 'dum-dum' bullets." He added, however, that he had not examined bullets removed from the wounded, only from the dead.

Dr. Baden said that close examination of the gunshot wounds had led him to conclude, as Dr. Edland had, that "all seem to be distant shots." Dr. Baden said: "We don't have any so far where obviously someone held a gun up against somebody's head."

46 Dead Altogether
Dr. Baden said his examinations had confirmed that 36 men died at the time of the assault, nine hostages and 27 inmates. Four other men died before, and none died afterward, the doctor said.

One hostage, William Quinn, died two days before the assault, of head injuries allegedly suffered during the inmates' takeover Sept. 9. Three inmates died of slashed throats a day or two before the assault, Dr. Baden said. "They were cut up and stabbed," the doctor reported. "There were more than 30 stab wounds in each."

Two of those inmate deaths had been reported previously by Dr. Edland. The third had been examined by another physician who had not made public the findings.

Civilian May Head Pentagon Intelligence

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (WP).—The White House is expected to approve soon a Pentagon plan which would install, for the first time, a civilian as the top-ranking intelligence official in the Defense Department, according to informed sources.

The move is part of a more extensive, government-wide reorganization plan. Much of the plan is still unsettled, but it is known to be aimed at making the gathering of all types of military and foreign intelligence more efficient and far less expensive.

Estimates of the current government-wide cost each year for global intelligence gathering, sorting and analyzing run to about \$5 billion. The operations involve some 200,000 people.

The bulk of the money—an estimated \$3 billion annually—and the people—about 150,000—are associated with the Defense Department.

The Pentagon part of the plan involves establishment of a new assistant secretary of defense for intelligence, whose job would be to oversee the entire military intelligence network, including the separate activities of all three services plus those of the Defense Intelligence

Agency, which is headed by a military man, and the code-cracking National Security Agency.

Several Candidates
There are several candidates for the new post. But the man most Pentagon insiders expect to get the job is Dr. Albert C. Hall, currently a vice-president of Martin Marietta Corp., the company that builds the booster rockets for most of the U.S. spy satellites.

Mr. Hall has a reputation as a top-notch engineer and space expert, having been one of the leading space planners in the Pentagon between 1955-65. He is no stranger to the intelligence field, currently heading the Defense Intelligence Agency's Science Advisory Committee.

Behind the new move, as Pentagon officials explain it, is a need to cut down the enormous size and cost of the military intelligence community and to weed out unnecessary projects and facilities.

Some sources say that President Nixon, while impressed in large measure with the work of the civilian-run Central Intelligence Agency, was unhappy with military intelligence planning going into the abortive Son Tay

prison raid and the South Vietnamese incursion into Laos.

Also, the President reportedly was annoyed with the lag in U.S. knowledge of a Soviet cease-fire violation involving construction of SAM missile sites near the Suez Canal during the summer of 1970.

Toronto Telegram To Stop Publishing
TORONTO, Sept. 20 (AP).—The 98-year-old Toronto Telegram, Canada's fourth largest daily newspaper, is to cease publication, publisher John Bassett announced Saturday.

The announcement said many details still had to be completed and, hopefully, the newspaper will continue to appear for a time. The afternoon newspaper has an average daily circulation of 236,000. Mr. Bassett said the Telegram had lost about \$2 million in the last two years.

Dutch Starfighter Lost
THE HAGUE, Sept. 20 (UPI).—A Dutch Air Force Starfighter crashed today—the 11th to do so in 10 years—north of the island of Texel off the Dutch coast. The pilot bailed out safely.

New Treasurer Of U.S. Is L.A. Businesswoman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20

(UPI).—President Nixon today appointed Romana Banuelos, a Mexican-American and successful Los Angeles businesswoman, to be treasurer of the United States.

The brunette, 46-year-old Mrs. Banuelos is chairman of the board of the Pan American Bank of East Los Angeles and president of Romana Mexican food products, which she founded in 1969.

As treasurer, she succeeds Dorothy Andrews Katin, who died July 3 of a heart attack.

Mrs. Banuelos will be the sixth woman among 24 persons to hold the position, a non-policy-making post.

U.S. Rules Dollar's Erosion May Be Passed to Consumer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).

Increased import prices caused the indirectly by erosion of the dollar's value overseas can be passed on U.S. consumers without violating the wage-price freeze, the Cost of Living Council ruled today.

President Nixon, as part of his new economic program announced Aug. 15, cut the dollar loose from its tie with gold, allowing it to float in foreign exchange markets to find its own value.

Since then, the dollar has dropped in value in relation to most currencies, in effect increasing prices of items imported into the United States.

The council said importers who pass on price increases to their customers must keep adequate records to document the price rise and, on request, provide the information to buyers.

The council had ruled earlier that the temporary 10 percent import surcharge may be passed on U.S. consumers, but said the seller must show the amount of the surcharge on the sales ticket or invoice.

However, the council relaxed that provision today, allowing retail stores to escape stating the surcharge on sales tickets or invoices as long as they indicate publicly that the surcharge is being passed on.

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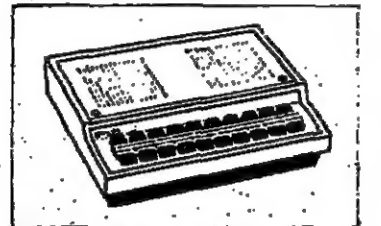
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On your journey to Mexico choose the route of the sun and from the airport you will start to feel the unequalled Mexican Hospitality. With us, Mexico starts in Paris offering you a more comfortable and unforgettable journey.

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WHO Says Advanced Nations Can End Smallpox Inoculation

GENEVA, Sept. 20 (UPI)—The World Health Organization said today that it is now safe for advanced countries to abolish mandatory smallpox inoculation.

WHO officials said they agree with Britain's decision to discontinue the inoculation, announced in July, and they believe the United States will take similar action in October or November.

Countries with modern health systems face a greater risk from vaccination than from smallpox itself, the officials said.

There have been no cases in the United States for 23 years although about six people die annually through vaccinations, they said.

For less-developed countries to abolish inoculation would, however, be asking for trouble, the officials said.

Threat of Epidemic

The introduction of one case in such countries could easily spread into an epidemic because it would not be detected in time. Smallpox is a disease with long history. It took the lives of 3.5 million persons in Mexico shortly after the Spanish conquest. It killed Louis XV of France, Wil-

liam of Orange and Peter II of Russia.

WHO began a worldwide eradication program in 1967 and last year brought the total number of cases down to 30,000. This was a 70 percent decrease since 1967.

WHO believes that by the end of this year the disease will be prevalent only in five countries—India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Sudan.

The organization provides freeze-dried vaccine to these and 25 other countries. The vaccine remains stable even in the heat of the tropics. WHO also provides vaccination equipment and helps organize inoculation campaigns.

It has been possible to clear all 20 countries of West Africa of the disease and there has not been one case reported from all of Latin America since April.

Officials believe that Latin America should be declared transmission-free by the end of the year.

The worst area remains the Indian subcontinent, where the fatality rate among all cases is between 30 and 40 percent.

France Asks EEC to Unite In Drug Fight

Candidate Nations Also Invited to Help

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann today put forward a detailed plan for a 10-nation European front against drugs.

Mr. Schumann told the Common Market foreign ministers meeting here that their organization provided a good framework for strengthening anti-drug activities. The applicants for EEC entry—Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway—were invited to join in the fight.

Britain, in particular, should participate because its presence is needed for any coherent effort, Mr. Schumann said.

The French foreign minister was explaining the details of a call made recently by President Georges Pompidou for a common anti-drug drive. Britain and some of the other candidates have already agreed.

Four Main Areas

According to Mr. Schumann, the 10 countries' efforts should be concentrated in four areas—the medical field, education, police action and harmonization of national legislation.

He called for experts from the six and the candidates to go to Paris to draw up a working program under the chairmanship of a French official.

The experts would go into four committees, each of which would prepare a report on the individual areas selected. This would then be written into an overall paper to be presented to a 10-country ministerial conference on drugs.

Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro, current president of the EEC Council of Ministers, who presided over today's meeting, said he shared Mr. Schumann's concern and called on him to put forward his proposals in written form.



Danish posters seeking votes in today's elections.

Danish Election Set for Today

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Danish voters, worried about rising prices and taxes, will go to the polls tomorrow in a national election in which the central issue is the nation's economy.

About three million Danes will decide whether to give Hjalmar Baunsgaard's three-party majority government another four years to straighten out the nation's financial spiral or to give up on him by recalling his challenger, former Premier Jens Otto Krag, as head of a Social Democratic minority cabinet.

The main issues in an election, predicted by the usually accurate opinion polls to be the closest in decades, is Denmark's proposed membership in the six-nation Common Market and the domestic economic scene.

With all major parties agreed on Danish membership in the market provided Britain is accepted and the Scandinavian trading partners—Sweden and Norway—are given satisfactory deals, the issue has boiled down to the domestic economic situation.

Obituaries

George Seferis, Diplomat, Won Nobel Prize as Poet

ATHENS, Sept. 20 (UPI).—George Seferis (Glorios Seferiadis), 71, the Nobel Prize-winning poet, died today from a combination of double pneumonia and a stroke in a hospital here.

Mr. Seferis, who won the 1963 Nobel Prize for Literature, had been hospitalized for two months with a duodenal ulcer. He underwent emergency surgery twice, and since his second operation in mid-August he was kept in the intensive care unit of the hospital.

Mr. Seferis, who also had a career as a diplomat and was ambassador to London from 1957 to 1962, was an opponent of the present military-backed regime.

To protest the military coup in 1967, he refused to publish any works until 1969, when he contributed to a book by 18 authors who opposed the military regime.

In 1969, when he broke his silence to openly criticize the regime, he said: "It is a state of enforced torpor in which all intellectual values that we have succeeded with toil and effort in keeping alive are being submerged in a swamp, in stagnant waters."

Subsequently his special passport, which he held as a former ambassador, was withdrawn, but later restored.

Born in Turkey

Last year, Mr. Seferis joined 17 other anti-regime intellectuals in publishing 13 texts of anti-dictatorial prose and poetry. It was his last contribution in print.

He was born in Smyrna, Turkey, in 1900. His family moved in 1914 to Athens, where he studied law at Athens University. After graduation he took a law course at the University of Paris. He joined the Greek diplomatic service in 1928.

During the war, while his country was occupied, Mr. Seferis served with the Greek government in exile in the Middle East as director of press and information, and in 1952 he took his first ambassadorial post, in Beirut.

From Lebanon, he went to London at a highly critical time for Anglo-Greek relations, when Gen. George Grivas and his terrorist EOKA organization were intent on ending British occupation of Cyprus.

Mr. Seferis published his first collection of poems in 1931, and from then on regularly published books of prose or poetry. His attachment to the Hellenic tradition was appreciated by the Nobel Prize committee, which awarded him the 1963 prize "for his lyrical poetry and his deep feeling for the Hellenic world of culture."

Besides his own writings, he also was the translator into Greek of French verse and of the works of T. S. Eliot, long a friend, and Ezra Pound.

William F. Albright

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20 (AP).—William F. Albright, 80, one of the world's leading biblical scholars, authors and professor emeritus of Johns Hopkins University, died yesterday. He wrote more than 300 books, pamphlets and scholarly articles, in addition to work involving the translation of numerous ancient Near

Disident's Book Reaches West

Medvedev Defies Soviet B Writes of Psychiatric Jail

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (NYT).—Sauria A. Medvedev, a Soviet biologist and author, has defied official warnings and written a detailed journal of his arrest and detention in a mental hospital last year. He was released after a 19-day confinement protested by top Soviet scientists and writers.

In the \$3,000-word journal, Mr. Medvedev denounces "the dangerous tendency" in the Soviet Union to use psychiatry to punish dissenters as part of a renewed trend to subordinate science to ideology. This tendency was common under Stalin's rule.

The journal, titled "A Question of Madness," has reached the West and was issued this week in Russian by Macmillan Ltd., of London. It will be published here by Alfred A. Knopf on Dec. 1 in an English translation by Ellen de Kadt.

The 221-page book, part of which was written by Mr. Medvedev's twin brother, Roy, tells how the biologist was arrested May 2, 1970, in his home in Chkalovsk, a research center southwest of Moscow, and forcefully taken to the Kaluga Psychiatric Hospital. Recounting in diary form his intensive psychiatric examinations, the scientist makes clear that the grounds for his detention were his critical writings rather than any conviction that he was mentally ill.

The 46-year-old scientist has been in trouble with the authorities for his outspoken criticism of the Moscow regime, particularly in his polemical writings pleading for full international scientific exchange and attacking the work of T. D. Lyenko, the Stalinist geneticist who discounted the chromosome theory of heredity.

'One Cannot Conceal Facts'

In an introduction to the journal, written in September, 1970, Mr. Medvedev says:

"I was asked to forget what I am now about to describe. I agreed, but only under certain conditions. Now, three months after the main events of the story, it has become clear that the other side has not kept its part of the bargain, and this unites my hands. In these circumstances there can be no dilemma: One cannot conceal facts that are of such public importance."

The "bargain" is described in a chapter by Roy Medvedev, a historian who says that he was called to a meeting at the KGB (the state security agency), in Moscow, on June 18, 1970, the day after his brother's release. He says he had agreed to "close the case," provided that the government destroyed "the false medical record" which contained that Jaures Medvedev suffered "incipient schizophrenia," accompanied by "paranoid delusions of religious society."

The agreement collapsed, Jaures Medvedev writes in a subsequent chapter, when he was notified late in June that he was expected to report regularly to the outpatient clinic of the Kaluga hospital.

Asserting that the purpose of

Leary Book Describes I Escape in U

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (NYT).—Timothy Leary, the Harvard psychologist turned of the LSD cultists, has a narrative describing his escape from a California prison, and how he, under Federal Bureau of Investigation, found a sanctuary in Alaska.

Copies of the 400-page script were brought here by Rodney, an executive of Conde Nast magazine publisher.

Mr. Rodney says he acquired world rights to the manuscript in June, month the United States a request for Leary's extradition from Switzerland.

In the manuscript, Leary was aided in the escape group he calls "the Weathermen," a radical literary student organization.

According to the manuscript, the group provided the car that waited for him on way 1 near the California Institution for Men, where he made his escape on Sept. 1970, going to an island city.

Cleaver Link

Leary says "the various supplied him with hiding, and the passport he used to Algeria, where he is political asylum and for joined Eldridge Cleaver, the exiled Black Panther "national minister," in support of Palestinian guerrillas and revolutionary groups.

Leary, who was serving year sentences for possession of narcotics, says that while in the minimum-security wing of the jail he became security with the alarm system in prison, including the copies of roadblocks in case of a knowledge he subsequently in his escape.

Discussing the preparation of his escape, Leary outlines point program, which with "wait for moonlight" and ends with the hope to end protect his "run" from prison to the waiting car. Mr. Rodney said that in negotiating publication right the book on his own and the venture had no contact with Conde Nast.

U.S. Astronaut Lauds Science at Brussels Parley

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Apollo-15 astronaut David R. Scott today paid tribute to the scientists attending the 23rd International Astronautics Congress here.

In his address to the congress, officially opened earlier by King Baudouin of the Belgians, Col. Scott told delegates that his voyage to the moon had given him "a new appreciation for your foresight and for the magnitude and scope of our lives and endeavors."

Col. Scott, and a fellow astronaut, Lt. Col. B. S. Lovell, who together spent more than 66 hours exploring the lunar surface last month, arrived yesterday with Alfred Worden, third member of the Apollo-15 crew, to attend the five-day congress.

During the meeting, more than 500 scientists from 37 countries will examine the results of the latest Apollo moon mission and discuss international cooperation in space. Soviet cosmonaut Boris Yegorov, who orbited the earth in a Vostok spacecraft in 1964, is also attending the session.

No Progress Seen In Cypriot Talks

NICOSIA, Sept. 20 (AP).—The Greek and Turkish Cypriot representatives to the deadlocked negotiations on the Cyprus problem today had their 98th meeting in 44 months. No progress was reported.

Both Glafcos Clerides and Raouf Denktash, the Greek and Turkish Cypriot representatives, each told newsmen previously that it was up to the other side to compromise.

12 U.S. Steaks Sent to Ellington, But He Denies He Needs Them

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (AP).—On their second try, State Department officials have managed to get a batch of New York-cut steaks into the Soviet Union for band leader Duke Ellington.

A dozen thick red steaks were waiting in Minsk today when Ellington and his orchestra arrived there on the second stop of their five-city concert tour of Russia.

A U.S. diplomat said the meat was brought in on the State Department's initiative. "Duke is very fond of New York steaks. He has always eaten them. He likes them," the diplomat said.

He said Ellington had not asked for them, nor had he given any indication by telephone in Minsk, Ellington said he had no complaints about the cuisine. "It also like caviar," he said.

He hotly denied reports he was losing five pounds a day on Russian cooking or had threatened to cancel the rest of the tour unless his favorite food was made available.

"This is a lie created by somebody intending to do me some harm. It was created by someone who wanted me sick. I wish you would quote me on that," he said.

Anticipating his taste in food, State Department officials tried last week to import 10 steaks from Helsinki, but Russian customs wouldn't let the meat into the country "because there was no veterinary certificate," a U.S. official said.

Bomb Hurts 3 At Kinshasa UN Mission

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP).—A bomb exploded in the doorway of the UN mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa) today, injuring three passersby.

The blast occurred in the ground-floor entrance to the second-floor offices of the mission.

The injured were identified as the wife and two sons of advertising executive-author Jerry Della Femina, who were cut by flying glass. One son, Jody, 4, reportedly suffered serious eye lacerations. Mrs. Della Femina's husband wrote the best-selling book about advertising, "From Those Wonderful Folks Who Gave You Pearl Harbor."

France Reports 3d Cholera Case; Britain Has 2

PARIS, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—The French Health Ministry today announced the third cholera case in France within a week, but said there was no danger of an epidemic.

A ministry statement said that a man just returned from Cameroon, West Africa, and living in Val-d'Oise, 12 miles north of Paris, was found to be suffering from a mild form of cholera. He has been taken to an isolation ward of a hospital, the statement added.

The ministry had said last Tuesday that a Frenchman and a young woman, recently returned from a vacation in Spain, had been admitted to hospitals in southwest France with cholera.

Back From Spain

LONDON, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—British health authorities said here today that two people, a man and a woman, from northern England, had been confined to isolation hospitals with cholera shortly after returning home from vacationing in Spain.

Both contracted a mild strain of cholera known as el tor and there was no fear for their lives.

Snow in the Pyrenees

TOULOUSE, Sept. 20 (AP).—The first substantial snow of the season was falling today in the Pyrenees at an altitude of about 2,000 meters.

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Seize the opportunity. The next long weekend is on QE2 sailing from Southampton and Le Havre on Friday, September 24th.

QE2/FRANCE

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هذا من الاجل

For Presidential Primaries

Black Political Chiefs Plan Meeting to Name Candidates

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI)—Black political and civil rights leaders from across the country will meet in Chicago at the weekend to map final plans for a strategy to enter black candidacies in several Democratic presidential primaries next year.

About 50 prominent leaders have been invited to what is considered a major meeting, a session that had been planned as a strategy session.

Their overall strategy is to identify the black vote, which would pose a serious threat to the additional Democratic party strength in black communities.

Four basic considerations will be before the gathering: formation of a black political party; which several have already discussed as undesirable; running black candidates in Democratic primaries in states as Florida, Illinois, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Tennessee and California, as well as other states with sizable black populations; the relationship of black candidates to any fourth-party movement; and the possibility of a black vice-presidential candidate.

Bond's Proposals

The strategy for next year was developed by Georgia State Rep. Ron Bond in a series of papers labeled "confidential" and sent to prospective participants. Rep. Bond acknowledged that he wrote the papers but refused to comment on the meeting, declaring, "I was supposed to be a secret, not a five-minute meeting, free from the press and representation of candidates already running."

Other sources reported that at a similar meeting in Mobile, Ala., in July, "We let some of the staff people of candidates in. But they won't be allowed in this time because we don't want any outside people."

One official said that the staff people in Mobile complained that they were being blacklisted in the party.

"We realize that, but that is one of our considerations," the official remarked. "We have been taken for granted for too long. Now we are going to really say it should be used."

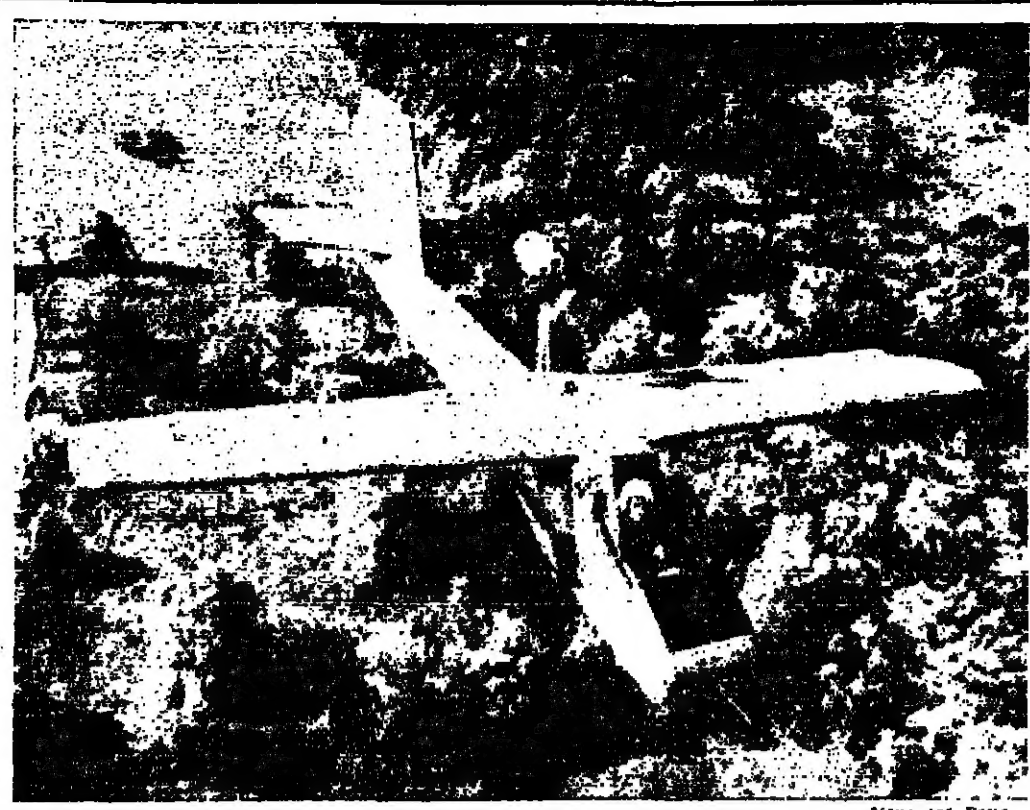
Soviet A-Blast Noted; Possibly a River Job

UPPSALA, Sweden, Sept. 20 (UPI)—The Soviet Union set off an apparent underground nuclear explosion in the European part of the nation yesterday, possibly changing the course of a river, here Uppsala. Seismological Institute said today.

Prof. Markus Beath said the explosion, detected at 11:03 GMT yesterday, took place about 900 feet east-southeast of Uppsala. It did not estimate the strength of the blast, which measured 5.0 on the Richter scale.

Lagos Executes 2 More

LAGOS, Nigeria, Sept. 20 (UPI)—Two more convicted thieves died before a firing squad Saturday for stealing 18 bottles of liquor and 800 Nigerian pounds (\$200), a police spokesman said today. Ten men convicted on charges of theft were publicly shot to death last week.



Inflatable plane developed by Goodyear Aerospace on a recent flight.

The Inflatable Airplane Rises Again

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—The inflatable airplane concept, born in 1955 but out of gas for a dozen years, is airborne once again.

Two of the unique inflatable, deflatable aircraft are on display at a local hotel for an Air Force Association convention which opened yesterday.

Goodyear Aerospace Corp., which built and flew 12 of the so-called rubber airplanes between 1955 and 1969, is preparing the two new versions for

use as a military target drone, a remote control vehicle, or a rescue and escape craft.

"The inflatable airplane is completely successful, but apparently it is ahead of its time," said Goodyear president Morris B. Jobe.

"With the growing U.S. requirement for drones and RCVs, we think its time is now," Mr. Jobe said. The new craft, called an Inflatable, can be inflated, assembled and ready to fly in six minutes.

Deflated, it can be carried in an aircraft pod or cylinder 30 inches in diameter and 84 inches long, and could be dropped by parachute to a downed airman who could quickly assemble it and fly it away, Mr. Jobe said. Inflated, it is 19 feet long and has a 23-foot wingspan.

Powered by a 60-horsepower engine, it can cruise at about 50 miles an hour and has a 20-gallon fuel tank, easily about 5 1/2 hours.

China Flight Ban Puzzles Analysts In Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Sept. 20 (UPI)—China ordered a nationwide ban of all civilian and military flights for three days last week, according to reliable reports.

Peking has made no mention of the ban, a step that the Chinese government has taken only twice before—and never for such a lengthy period.

The two earlier stoppages, each lasting a few hours, were connected with major internal political developments and apparently reflected the leadership's desire to isolate possibly troublesome elements at times of crisis. But the reason for the latest interruption of aviation remains a mystery and a subject of intense speculation for outsiders.

When the ban was in effect from Monday through Wednesday last week, one theory had it that China was about to launch a new long-range missile and wanted to keep aircraft out of the way and to keep its radar screens clear to facilitate tracking the missile.

However, with at least a partial resumption of flights later in the week, that theory lost ground to speculation that China's action was connected either with a military preparedness exercise or top-level political developments. No evidence of a missile shot has been detected, although it remains possible that Peking planned a test and canceled it because of last-minute problems.

Developing Nations Demand Share in Monetary Reform

By Victor Luschni

GENEVA, Sept. 20 (UPI)—The world's poorer countries demanded today that their interests be given full consideration in any reshaping of the international monetary system in the wake of the measures taken by the United States to defend the dollar.

Their insistence on having the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development delve into international monetary problems resulted in a complete break with the industrialized powers in the agency's 55-member board.

UNCTAD was established within the UN in 1964 to promote the development of the poorer countries through the expansion of their trade.

All 18 industrialized powers on the board opposed the demand that "all interested countries, especially the developing countries, should participate fully in the consultations and negotiations on the reform of the international monetary system."

The wording, incorporated in a resolution presented by the developing countries, was nevertheless approved by a vote of 30 to 18, with seven members absent.

The board went on to adopt by 30 to 15, with Spain and France of the industrialized group abstaining, the full resolution in which the UNCTAD staff was asked to undertake, with "all due urgency," studies of the monetary situation.

The studies, the resolution said, should attempt to identify the "elements" that would help provide an "adequate framework for the maintenance of monetary, exchange and financial stability so as to promote the trade and development of the developing countries."

U.S. Delegate Opposed

William K. Miller, the U.S. delegate, said he "strongly opposed" the resolution because it would take UNCTAD into a field where it had no competence.

The developing countries had earlier expressed, in a declaration presented to the board, their desire to see their exports exempted as an "immediate measure" from the 10 percent surcharge imposed by the United States on imports.

As a "general principle," the declaration said, "the payment of difficulties among developing countries should not be used as a justification for imposing restrictions on the trade of developing countries."

The declaration also urged the United States not to carry out the decision to cut its foreign aid by 10 percent.

"The principle should be recog-

12 Italian Tourists Depart for China

MILAN, Sept. 20 (Reuters)—A group of 12 Italians—housewives, businessmen and professional men—left yesterday for a three-week tour of China, each with a copy of Mao Tse-tung's Little Red Book in their bag.

The group, one of the first of Western tourists to go to the country since 1949, will visit Canton, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Peking and Nanjing, traveling on tourist visas issued by the Chinese Embassy in Rome.

Bison Season in Poland

WARSAW, Sept. 20 (Reuters)—Hunters will be able to bag a European bison—first cousin to the American buffalo—in Poland this autumn for the first time for many decades. The quota is five to seven bison. A hunting permit will sell for about \$5,000.

Red Crosses Of 2 Koreas Open Talks

First Formal Session Of Nations in 23 Years

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Sept. 20 (UPI)—North and South Korean Red Cross societies today opened preliminary discussions here for a full-dress conference on the problem of families divided in the two Koreas.

It was the first formal talks ever held at any level between North and South Korea, since separate governments were set up in Seoul and Pyongyang 23 years ago. There had been five contacts between Red Cross liaison officers here since Aug. 20 to arrange the preliminary talks.

The Red Cross talks were first proposed by South Korea on Aug. 12 for the purpose of opening communications and arranging possible reunions of about 10 million Koreans separated from their relatives by the political border for more than 20 years.

Historic Meeting

In their opening statements, the leaders of the five-member delegations from both sides called the meeting "historic" and expressed hopes that the talks would pave the way for Korean reunification.

The session lasted 57 minutes in a friendly atmosphere marked by handshakes and broad smiles. The North Koreans invited the Southerners to a luncheon after the next meeting.

After agreeing that each side set up a permanent liaison office in this armistice border village and that telephone lines be installed between the two offices, to be only 50 yards apart, the delegates adjourned without setting the date for the next session.

According to Chung Chu Nyon, the South Korean spokesman, the North Korean side proposed to hold the next meeting Wednesday, but the Southern side stated that it would inform the North of its answer, as well as its response to the luncheon invitation, over the telephone lines to be laid within a day or two.

Explosion in London

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP)—An explosion ripped through an electricity substation under London's Chelsea Bridge early today. No one was injured, police reported. In recent months an underground group called the Angry Brigade has claimed responsibility for bombings at the homes of British officials.

Breton Nationalists Pledge Terrorist Campaign in France

DUBLIN, Sept. 20 (UPI)—Breton nationalists, living in exile here, said today that they had launched a new campaign of violence in Brittany to win independence from France.

A communiqué issued by the National Committee of Free Brittany said that French administration and private premises had been attacked.

The French-language communiqué said that the campaign was intended to serve warning "not only on representatives of the colonizing power but also on the directors of official or private organizations and trusts whose objects and undertakings are contrary to the interests of the Breton people."

The committee said that the communiqué was issued on behalf of the Breton Republican Army and carried the signature of P. le Goff, chief of staff of the Breton Liberation Front.

'Time Has Come'

"To the valets of colonization and their masters who, from Paris, control the destinies of the five Breton departments. We wish to serve notice that the time has come to take the demands of

Brittany seriously and to put an end to the enslavement of its people," the communiqué said. "Our commands are ready. They will strike at suitable targets at the time and at the places which we judge to be necessary," the communiqué concluded.

About 30 Bretons are active in the small seaside resort of Bray, about 12 miles south of the capital.

The black and white flag of Brittany flies above a neat, two-story house there. Their leader is Yan Renard-Goulet, a 53-year-old sculptor, who claims to have seen the inside of every jail in his homeland.

Violence Planned

"We intend to step up our campaign of violence against the French," he said. "It will be more intense than our campaign of four years ago."

Mr. Renard-Goulet said the 3 million Bretons still living on the European mainland have never given up their claim to nationhood and to self-government.

"Our nationalism is not a narrow one," he said. "We wish to play our full part in Europe, but as an independent nation."

Mr. Renard-Goulet said that he was under sentence of death in France. "I get back there from time to time to visit my men in the field."

Mr. Renard-Goulet said that he had met many leaders of the outlawed Irish Republican Army during his stay in Ireland.

"It is never any harm to learn from the experts," he said.

'Genesis Rock' Held Not as Old As Moon Itself

STONY BROOK, N.Y., Sept. 20 (AP)—The "Genesis Rock" brought back from the moon by the Apollo-15 astronauts is the oldest rock brought back so far, but it is not as old as the moon itself, according to scientists at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

The Stony Brook scientists said that the rock is 4.15 billion years old—150 million years older than the oldest rock brought back previously.

Astronauts and space agency scientists had hoped that the rock might have come from the original lunar crust, estimated—on the basis of meteorite evidence—to be about 4.6 billion years old.

The Stony Brook scientists said their dating includes a 200-million-year margin on either side of the 4.15 billion year figure. So the oldest the genesis rock could be, they said, is 4.35 billion years.

The scientists established an age for the rock by studying the relationship between its content of potassium and argon. They said they used a highly sensitive measuring technique, including a rare gas mass spectrometer and a nuclear reactor at the nearby Brookhaven Laboratory.

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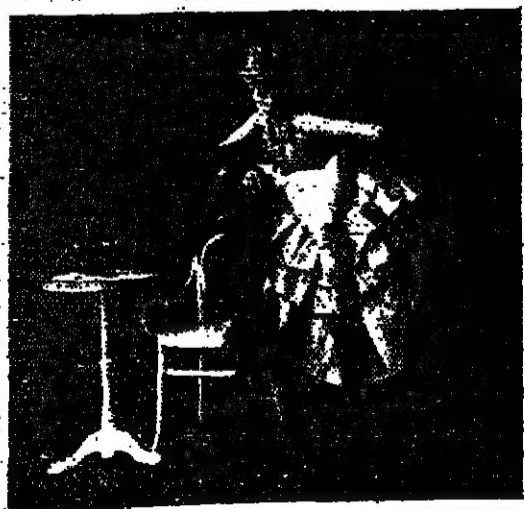
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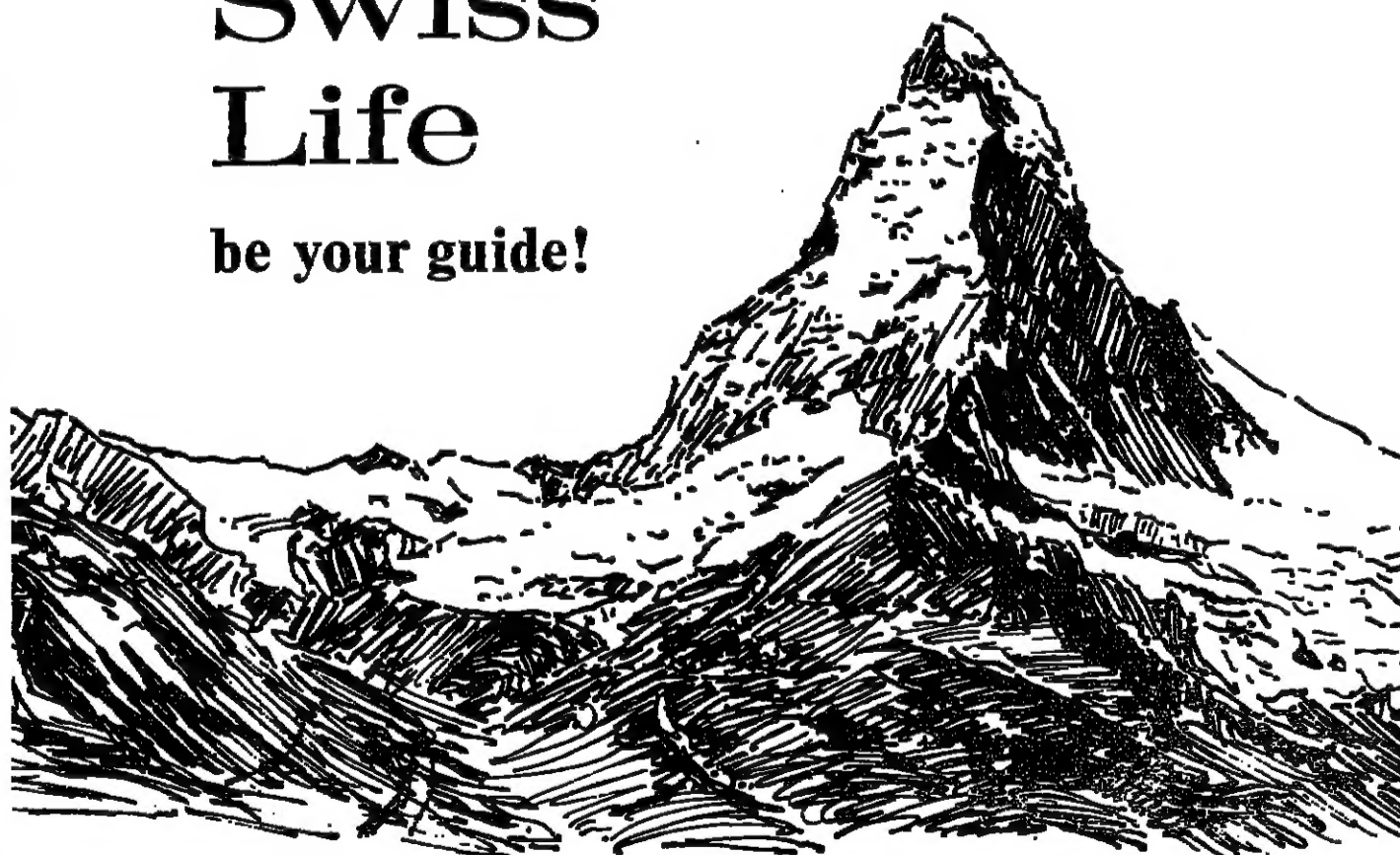
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Big—and Bankrupt

As the General Assembly of the United Nations moves officially into its second quarter-century today, it is confronted with U Thant's testament: a document distilled from his own 10 years as secretary-general of the world organization. It is not a cheering report.

The UN has nearly doubled its membership since its birth in San Francisco, during the death-pangs of Hitler's Europe. But, as Mr. Thant points out, the Security Council, in a laudable search for consensus, often avoids coming to grips with its responsibilities, while the General Assembly, roaming at large over the complex issues of a complex world, erodes its own prestige and authority with resolutions "which have no prospect of implementation." Moreover, after a decade of deficit financing, the UN, in Mr. Thant's words, "must very soon face that it is a bankrupt organization."

These are some of the harsh realities confronting the General Assembly, along with such more exciting tasks as finding a successor to Mr. Thant and arranging for the admission of mainland China; or discussing peace in the Middle East, or dealing with war there; or seeking some solution for the relationship of divided nations to the UN; or coping with the unquestionably global problem of pollution.

The world is in a malleable state. Attitudes, once fixed along ideological and national lines, are bending to circumstance at last. The Soviet press is hailing the rapprochement between Moscow and Bonn; the perennial Berlin question seems to have been answered, at least in part; North Korea talks to South Korea, Washington to Peking. Grave

issues remain—in the Middle East, in South-east Asia, along the Sino-Soviet frontier. But there is movement, there is a notable trend toward President Nixon's goal of a world in which negotiation succeeds confrontation.

Nearly all of the positive developments, however, have taken place outside the UN, or with barely a nod to that organization's authority. The great problem is whether the practice of bilateral or multilateral diplomacy, along conventional lines, will make it possible for the world organization to function again as it was intended to do, or whether the successes of conventional negotiations will place the world's "talking shop" in an even worse light.

The global goal should be to use those successes to enhance the strength of the UN, to improve its machinery—and to enable it to pay its bills. The organization cannot be better than its members allow it to be, and as they improve the discharge of their own national responsibilities as members of an international community, the organization can profit from the improvement. There are some matters—world health, curbing air and water pollution, control of the exploitation of common human resources—in which the UN has played and will continue to play a highly necessary role. But beyond that, Mr. Thant's warning is impressive:

"Much of the usefulness of the United Nations is unknown and indeed intangible. But, however faulty, it represents an aspiration and a method of trying to realize a great ideal. Nations and peoples will turn their backs on this end at their peril."

After the Freeze

The President has taken some criticism for announcing that the freeze on wages and prices would not continue beyond Nov. 13 without revealing his plan for Phase Two. This criticism seems to us unjustified carping. No one thought that continuing the freeze was either feasible or desirable. The President was simply facing this obvious fact and emphasizing his determination to find a fairer and more permanent solution to the wage-price problem as quickly as possible. His own thinking is clearly in a process of evolution, although so far he has said only that he favors "tough" controls on major industries.

Since the President's message to Congress however, the White House gates have been opening and shutting almost continuously and everyone who goes in or out adds to the confusion with an additional statement. The President appears to be considering... The Secretary revealed... Labor will not accept... Agriculture needs... Business insists—the scene borders on comedy.

We earnestly hope that these well-publicized comings and goings, and the large meetings with officers of organizations, are primarily for show and tell. We hope that somewhere out of the glare of publicity the "working level" is actually working, with their coats off and their ties loosened, that they are debating details, considering options, spelling out choices. If these working experts do not actually include representatives of labor and business, we hope that at least they know how to use the telephone, and that they are trying out ideas and getting reactions—not only from business and labor but from congressional leaders as well. Detailed negotiations and close attention to the sensitivities of all groups seems to us essential if partisan wrangling is to be avoided.

Unfortunately some of the wrangling has already begun and there is a clear danger that labor and business representatives will commit themselves to irreconcilable positions or, in the spirit of the younger generation, announce non-negotiable demands,

even before they know what the administration is proposing.

All this posturing and fortifying of positions seems to us unconstructive. There are many issues to be decided—wages and prices are to be restrained, who is to set the rules, who is to administer them, what sanctions are to be invoked, etc.—and several possible positions on each. Compromises will be necessary if a solution is to be found.

Labor seems to have fastened on the question of who should set the rules—insisting that a tripartite board with labor representation not only apply but promulgate wage-price guidelines. But if labor makes the tripartite mechanism a non-negotiable demand it may have to give in on other important points or bear the onus of frustrating agreement. Some of the business representatives who are insisting that a government agency set and administer the controls—apparently insensitive to the distrust that labor feels for this particular administration—may also come to regret taking such a hard-and-fast position.

Not much is really known about the causes and cures of inflation. Some workable mechanism must be found for reconciling reasonable price stability with high employment, but no one is yet sure how much government control will be necessary to achieve this result or how long this control will be needed.

It is our hope that all the participants in the decision will view the post-freeze period as one of national experimentation to find a way of mitigating inflation with as few controls as possible, and that the necessity of trial and error will be recognized. We believe that solutions involving minimum complexity should be tried first—perhaps rules for wage and price behavior in major industry with penalties to be applied against clear violations. If this does not work, then more extensive and drastic solutions will have to be tried.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Cooperation on Drugs

Propositions made in August by President Pompidou to the EEC and Britain for coordination of anti-drug action have been noted in Washington with satisfaction. But it is true also that recently the relationship between American and French specialists in this field has not been very cordial. For some observers, the reasons for this sudden dissension are to be found in Washington's anger toward its Western partners in connection with the monetary situation. However, the general impression is that it is a campaign based on electoral afterthoughts. If, within a year, President Nixon has not been able to master the situation, it will be a heavy argument for his adversaries. This is why the recent polemics with French police could be part of a campaign to prepare

American public opinion so that, if no substantial results are obtained in the anti-drug struggle, it will be seen as the fault of foreign countries. However, according to press reactions, it does not seem that U.S. opinion is ready to be convinced by this kind of argument.

—From *La Croix* (Paris).

Doubts in Pakistan

Our foreign secretary has assumed such a posture of *sang froid* that the most affected country appears to be the least concerned. We have been assured the Soviet Union is a friendly country. In the face of a concrete commitment to our hostile neighbor, verbal assurances do not carry much weight. Why were such assurances not considered sufficient for India?

—From the *Pakistan Times* (Karachi).

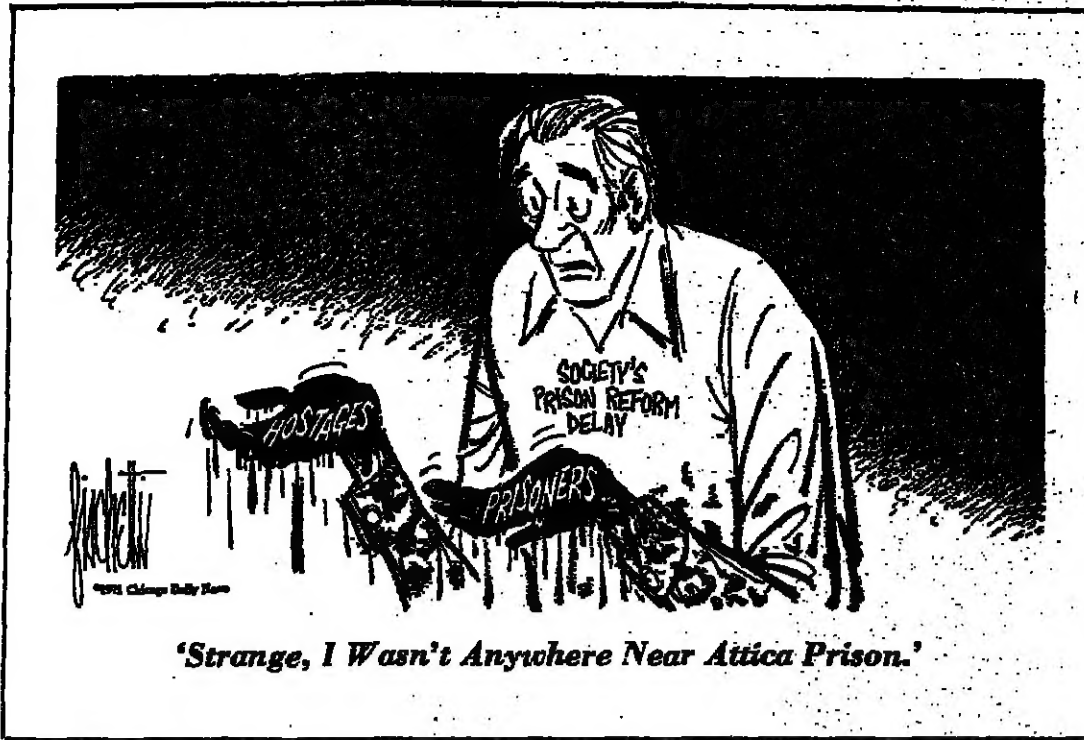
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 21, 1896
NEW YORK—A storm of great violence swept the Atlantic coast last night. In this city the wind had the intensity of a tornado and serious damage was done at many seaside resorts. Several rowing-boats from Rockaway and Coney Island had not returned at midnight. It seems certain that 16 of the occupants of these perished. Pavilions washed away and the whole of lower New England was swept by wind and hail. It is a catastrophe of the first order.

Fifty Years Ago

September 21, 1921
WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Harding has fixed September 28 as the date of the Labor Conference for the promotion of employment, and has named delegates representing all industries. Secretaries Hoover and Davies head the list, which also includes Mr. Samuel Gompers, head of the Federation of Labor, and Mr. Charles M. Swab, the steel magnate. There is still a great deal of discussion over the dollar-hour wage scale fixed recently by Judge Landis.



"Strange, I Wasn't Anywhere Near Attica Prison."

The Movers and the Shakers

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—There was a time when the mere thought of Russian and German leaders taking a morning dip together in the Black Sea would have sent London and Paris into a sleepless frenzy, but all that has changed now because the French and the British trust Mr. Brandt. As does Washington.

In fact, it might be said that Mr. Brandt's chief concern, if it has not been his Ostpolitik, has been reassuring his Western allies about his Ostpolitik. Mr. Brandt knew he could not get very far alone, and so missed no opportunity to reaffirm that West Germany remains anchored both in NATO and the Common Market, and "acts in closest concert" with the United States.

Relationships are clearly changing now and changing so fast that as *The Economist* pointed out this week, "the sky is black with statements." Mr. Brandt's reassurances, especially when they are post facto, have taken on a new cast. This second Brandt visit to the Soviet Union violated a certain diplomatic protocol, since it was Brezhnev's turn to come to West Germany and especially since diplomatic eyes were starting to focus on France, where Mr. Brezhnev will make his first official trip to the West next month.

The French have reason to be annoyed at being upstaged and so Mr. Pompidou called a press conference for later this week so people would not forget the French. Washington was taken by surprise by the Chinese visit but reacted gracefully, as Mr. Brandt pointed out on the eve of his departure for Russia. West Germany is, after all, an "emancipated" country.

And East Germany had reason to be upset, for its Mr. Honecker never has accompanied Mr. Brezhnev on a swim in Crimea.

Judging from the Brandt-Brezhnev communiqué, the purpose of the trip can be reduced to two elements: The Russians wanted the Germans to back wholeheartedly the European security conference, and the West Germans wanted the Russians to put a little pressure on East Germany so that the second part of the Berlin agreement—the accord between the two Germanys—could be completed. The East Germans, in some eyes, are out to double-cross the West Germans.

If that was all that had been involved there was hardly any reason for the summit, and no reason at all that the two great powers could not have handled through normal diplomatic channels without upsetting anybody. In any case, no one really expects Mr. Honecker to hold up an inter-German agreement for too long, and Mr. Brandt, once he has that, would not have wasted the security conference.

So, during their 18 hours of swims, walks, and motorboat rides, the German and the Russian went much further, and it is this that is intriguing Western diplomats. In this respect, several observations can be made:

First, as Mr. Brandt pointed out when he used the word "reconciliation," West Germany is now rapidly becoming a political as well as an economic and financial giant. Ever since the Brandt government was elected there has been only one man who really said what he thought in the West, and that was Finance Minister Karl Schiller—sometimes to Mr. Brandt's chagrin. Now the chancellor was saying it was becoming possible for Germany to speak out politically, as well as economically.

The handful of West German correspondents that accompanied Mr. Brandt to the Crimea seemed astounded that Mr. Brezhnev should have greeted Mr. Brandt Friday morning with a great bear-clap on the back, but is not even this degree of diplomatic understanding understandable in the context? As many observers have pointed out, the new Soviet move for détente in Europe is in large part based on problems with China and the huge unexploited regions of Siberia that the Chinese might eye one day both for their resources and the expansion of China's huge population.

Is there not a logic to Mr. Brezhnev's interest in West German financial resources to open up Siberia, and not only develop it against possible Chinese designs, but involve a heavy German investment in the Soviet

Union? And at the same time presumably weaken the Germans' ties with both NATO and the Common Market?

And is there not further logic to a German-Russian rapprochement at the very moment when the United States begins a flirtation with Peking?

Another important reason for the unshelved Crimea visit was indicated by Mr. Brandt on his return to Bonn: West Germany does not want to see any talks on mutual and balanced force reductions with Bonn left on the sidelines. In other words, he does not want Moscow and Washington to decide on bilateral force reductions.

Finally, there is Bonn's whole complicated relationship to France and the Common Market. One of the prime reasons Mr. Brandt was so solicitous of Paris during his time in office is that he needed French support both for a Big Four Berlin agreement for his Ostpolitik. But with both things near achievement, the Bonn-Paris relationship has to change. Mr. Brandt has been aware of this, and it is one of the reasons he has at least partially restrained Mr. Schiller in his financial arguments with Mr. Chirac d'Esting and that he gave in to Mr. Pompidou on the idea of confederal Europe rather than a federated one.

The confederal idea has been extremely difficult for the Germans to swallow and they still hope to one day achieve a real European federation, but it was necessary to give up something along the way to win Mr. Pompidou's continued support.

The French have always had those men who supported Ostpolitik and those who opposed it, but Mr. Pompidou decided early on that he could not very well oppose the very policy of bloc-defente that Gen. de Gaulle had started, and has backed Mr. Brandt all along.

But the French have the small Common Market could never hold the Germans and decided to bring in the British. Not only would the Germans have a larger outlet for their economic might in the British Isles, but the French felt reasonably sure that Britain would back a confederated Europe, never a federated one.

So the diplomats are having a busy time of it and it can be directly traced to the reshuffling of chairs. There are jitters in some foreign ministries, especially the French, which is natural, but the only anger heard publicly comes from the German opposition—which even blames Pompidou for supporting the Ostpolitik.

Ironically, the one million that so far as the whole thing off is the finance ministries and business communities. The reluctance of anyone to get involved with the Russians in their Kama River truck plans is an example. Neither the French, nor the Americans, nor the Germans are enthusiastic about the project.

As for any Russo-German détente opening up vast new possibilities for trade and expansion in Siberia, one knowledgeable German was painfully succinct: "The Russians," he said, "have nothing to say with."

Thinking About Violence

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—The events at Attica Prison raise terrible questions for Americans: About the racial divide in our society, about the prison system, about official truthfulness and political courage. Tom Wicker, who was there, has written of all these with moving restraint. At a distance, the episode evokes some general thoughts on violence.

Those of us who can take for granted the advantages of life in a political democracy should beware of smugness in denouncing the use of violence to change the system. It is too easy to say that violent tactics can never be justified.

Was it wrong for the American colonists to take arms against King George and his ministers? Were Jewish underground groups wrong in their activities in mandatory Palestine, or Algerians in their guerrilla war against the French? Would it have been morally illegitimate for the inmates of a German concentration camp to use force against their oppressors if they could have done so effectively?

When the channels of access to political influence are open to everyone in a society, then violent means cannot be justified. But is there such a perfect society anywhere?

Forced to See

It took the explosion in Watts to make many white Americans begin to recognize the desperate conditions of life in the urban ghettos of the North. Britain is often cited as a model of democracy, but the Roman Catholics of Northern Ireland acquired civil rights as elementary as equality in voting only after they turned to provocative mass demonstrations.

There are, then, groups with inadequate access to the levers of democratic power. For them, violence may be the only effective means of political expression. And there can hardly be a more extreme example of such a case than a group of largely black prison inmates: The undisputed facts of the Attica tragedy show that the prisoners faced appalling conditions and had no peaceful way to challenge them effectively.

But frustration of political grievances does not alone justify violence. Moral judgment depends also, in the end, on the nature of the violent act and its consequences. It is one thing to block streets, another to kill. And violence does not usually stay under control: It escalates. The consequence may not be the desired social change but reaction. And whatever the political result, any

violence involves the risk of brutalization. Even the milder forms of student revolt, restricted to foul language and disrespect, degrade the civility of the classroom. The question is whether any gain is worth these or bloodier costs.

Legitimate Use

For these reasons, philosophers of liberal democracy argue that the only legitimate use of violence in an open society is to call attention to blocked political channels, to areas of official or public insensitivity. Once the fault has been dramatized, they would say, the political process must be left to correct it. That may be slow, but the attempt to force faster change by continuing violence or guerrilla tactics is likely to bring results worse than the disease.

In bitter hindsight, the dangers of violence can be seen clearly enough in what happened at Attica Prison. If only the inmates had been able to dramatize their complaints and then accept a reasonable settlement... But of course the situation could never be reasonable. It led to the death of a guard, to fear, to hatred among the forces of law and in the surrounding community. So far had the process gone, so brutalized had public feelings become, that many citizens of Attica simply refused to believe the evidence that hostages had been killed not by the prisoners but by the guns of the attacking guards.

That power of fear and hate to overcome evidence is familiar. After the Chicago convention of 1968, Americans who had seen on their television screens the official brutality that an inquiry called a "police riot" nevertheless said when polled that the treatment of demonstrators had been right.

Which leads to a larger point about the horror at Attica Prison: It cannot be seen in isolation from recent American history. Violence leads to violence, and brutality to increased tolerance for more brutality.

U.S. Buffers

For officials to commit or condone violence has the most corrupting social effect, and it is from this that the United States has especially suffered. When the police can club innocent people in a hotel room and go uncriticized or national guardians can kill students without being prosecuted, the whole society is brutalized. And so it is, of course, when American soldiers are known to take part in the torture of prisoners or when the President of the United States

Bernard Levin

From London:

... It is precisely the Liberals' freedom from responsibilities of off... that gives them the greatest value as a stimulating thorn in the flesh of the two giant

LONDON—The way of a third party in a two-party democracy is hard, and our own third party—the Liberals—has just been demonstrating this bitter truth yet again at their annual conference. What is more, the way of a third party in the United States; there, third parties come and go, usually arising out of a split in one of the main parties or a question to which there is a possible answer being given by neither Republicans nor Democrats. So a Theodore Roosevelt, a La Follette, a Wallace (or two)—these blaze briefly across the political sky, then fade as quickly as they flickered up. But our own Liberals must bear the brunt year in and year out, forever sliding down that inexorable spiral which leads from a lack of electoral success to a shambles of public following to a further lack of electoral success to a further shambles of public following to...

Consider one of the speeches made last week at the Liberal gathering: The subject under discussion was the catastrophic situation in Northern Ireland, and the debate was on the whole couched in serious and responsible terms, particularly the keynote speech by the party leader, Mr. Jeremy Thorpe. One of the fiercest arguments concerned a resolution that would have committed the party to urging a timetable for the withdrawal of all British troops, and one of the speakers opposing this resolution said that if it was passed it would "light a fuse which will throw a bigger bomb in Belfast than the IRA have ever blown up."

Now, all parties get carried away by their own rhetoric, but the Liberals have this tendency to a more marked degree than the ones which may be called upon to put their rhetoric into practice. The truth, after all, is that whether the Liberals do or do not pass any particular resolutions at their annual conference

Flow of Rhetoric

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intervenes in behalf of a soldier convicted of killing babies.

The Times of London, in writing about the final assault on Attica Prison, mentioned Kent State and the My Lai massacre and indiscriminate American bombing in Vietnam. All, it said, were disturbing examples of "power being used without the control and discipline expected of a civilized country."

That is the burden of decent governments: to be civilized. Individual violence is dangerous enough. But it is much worse when governors and presidents depart from the path of restraint, for they are meant to speak for civilization.

Letters

The Kennedy Center

One wonders—after reading Ada Huxtable's comments (LETT, Sept. 8) on the Peep's Palace on the Potomac—"tasteful corn," "big, bland and banal," "aggravated pose," "genitilish Speer," "crossed by a concrete candy bar" and a marble sarcophagus in which the art of architecture lies buried, and Harold Schonberg's and Olive Barnes's judgments (LETT, Sept. 10) on Bernstein's "Mass": "vulgar trash," "pretentious and thin," "sleek kind of bathos," "fashionable kitsch," "basic triviality of the material," "especially banal"—whether the friends of Mrs. Onassis in Washington and New York wanted her that her presence on opening night would be an exercise in futility. After all, she was not a Kennedy; she only married one.

I suggest that the first play—an appropriate choice at this time—to be performed in the Eisenhower Theater be that old

nobody in Northern Ireland even know, much less even more remarkable of the same tendency that overcomes the Libs about a few years ago their annual conference, the shelling of the Chinese "offshore island" (Mao and Mao) from land, and in the pie remote English seaside Torquay the Liberals were warned by their chairman to do or say anything emergency debate on a which might "cause a situation."

But what else can it do? They have to do fiction that they can do other alternative—though they last time 1916 and now have only in the House of Commons so arranged that a pe abandoned resolutions, or fails to add can command no nation. (It is no secret the young activists on a lunatic fringe have for, and indeed, in "direct action" and the greatest contemptimentary institutions.

In a Trap

They are trapped by necessity to go through a process of conducting alternative government, conditional reminder that not. This means that neither the opportunity their proposals to put the credit for original when they are stolen in the two parties which opportunity. Britain is much doubt, going to European Common Market Conservative and Labor have made this use of a plank in their platform the Labor Party has on on. It, yet, you would suspect from the way it about it that the Libs campaigning for Britain years before either of big Johnny come-along the cry.

It can be argued, as Liberal theorists have, that the party ought to be the hopeless attempt to its parliamentary regard to the point at which be taken seriously at time, and turn itself into a "ganger" group, a think-tank, a speaker action. Also, all British history shows that the quick way to political death is the slow way to death. Either way, it is inevitable and the paradox it is precisely the Libs from the responsible office or potential selves than their greatest a stimulant in foreign lost their U.S. nationality do not know how we stand respect, so my letter has anonymous. Those who call the Lafayette Escadrille Georges Thémault were 44. Spad 124 were 40 American a total of 139 victories pleased to learn that Jones are still of the

The Spad Frater

C. Juro's letter in a edition was interesting to me, a World War I pilot a pilot with Escadrille 12 Spad 124 and fortunate with us French pilot 12 Nungesser—43 victories, an escadrille there were 44 pilots. Many like myself under assumed names, lost those enlisting in foreign lost their U.S. nationality do not know how we stand respect, so my letter has anonymous. Those who call the Lafayette Escadrille Georges Thémault were 44. Spad 124 were 40 American a total of 139 victories pleased to learn that Jones are still of the



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Japanese Firms Seek a Yen Rate

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).—One of Japan's principal industries was reported yesterday to be moving to fix their yen exchange rate so that they can reopen export negotiations, which have been stalled since the yen floated on Sept. 10.

The Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) said electronic machinery manufacturers, including Hitachi, had decided to consider export contracts at an exchange rate of 320 yen to the dollar, up 12.5 percent in the yen from its old rate of 360 yen.

Many trading firms and petrochemical companies were considering doing their yen value 10 to 12 percent, and automobile manufacturers are hoping to quote export contracts, at yen about 6 to 10 percent higher than the old rate, HK said.

It said the move was being taken because Finance Minister Etsu Miyazaki said Saturday that Japan should prepare for a possible floating of the yen because he didn't expect the world economic crisis to be resolved this year.

Grace Period Sought
The Japan Shipbuilders Association, meanwhile, asked the government and Bank of Japan to grant its members a grace period for repayment of part of their loans, or to pay association members an amount equivalent to their foreign exchange losses resulting from the yen float.

Association officials estimate Japanese shipbuilders will lose about 1.5 billion to 1.6 billion yen month because of the float. Most ships for foreign customers were built with shipbuilders' own funds or funds borrowed from Japanese banks. An increasing number of ship exporters noted their contracts in yen in recent months, but they still were expected to have accumulated 800 billion yen in dollar-denominated debts from earlier contracts.

Canadian Surplus Possible
TOKYO, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).—Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Tanaka said today that Canada is considering imposing an import surcharge if Japan and other countries drastically increase their exports to Canada following the imposition of the 10 percent U.S. import surcharge.

Replying to questions at a meeting of the House of Representatives Commerce and Industry Committee, Mr. Tanaka stressed the need for Japanese traders to work out voluntary restraints on exports to the United States and Canada.

Mr. Tanaka, who recently returned from official tours of Washington and Ottawa, said he saw a growing possibility of a

new U.S. surcharge on top of the 10 percent levy.
Meanwhile, Kyoto News Service, quoting government sources, said the United States and Japan would probably hold a "sub-cabinet" meeting on bilateral economic affairs in Honolulu next January. The subjects for discussion would include the lowering of Japanese import duties on U.S. automobiles, Kyoto said.

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Exchange Federation Urges New Rules on Mutual Funds

VIENNA, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).—The Federation Internationale des Bourses des Valeurs, an organization of world stock exchanges, urged today that investment funds be better controlled.

After a three-day meeting here last week, the federation issued a lengthy memorandum setting standards for the administration of mutual funds. Member exchanges plan to ask their governments to institute the controls.

The federation proposed that before any units of a mutual fund are sold, information should be made public about the latest annual accounts and quarterly statements.

It also urged that quarterly statements of composition, value and current yield of the fund's portfolio be sent to all unit-holders or published in two leading daily newspapers.

The quarterly statements, the federation said, when dealing with unquoted securities must list the net assets, and earnings position of the company concerned and, in the case of property, the valuation and date by an independent expert.

The statements should also give particulars of all transactions in which the managers and their associates have an interest. They should also list particulars of management charges and reveal

the proportion of the fund that is liquid.

Annual accounts audited independently should also be sent to all unit-holders, the federation said, or made available for inspection, with notice of availability published in two daily newspapers. Management charges should be set out in the annual accounts.

Discussing trustees, the federation proposed that they should be independent of the manager, and approved by the national regulatory authority. Any property belonging to the fund should be vested in the trustees, and the title deeds kept in their custody.

Contents of the trust deed should also be approved by the regulatory authority, the proposal said, adding that the trustees should appoint the auditor.

If unit-holders do not have voting rights, it was considered essential for their protection that the trustees have the power to replace the managers of the fund.

Management charges and sales charges should be separately set out in the prospectus, annual accounts and quarterly reports, the federation said.

There should be a limitation on the amount of charges and no taking of credit for the whole of these charges in the early years of installment or premium payments.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following market hours, the frequency of quotations supplied to the I.H.T. is daily (w) weekly (r) regular (d) irregular.

(w) A.O.P. Fund	\$12.25	(d) International Shipping Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) A.S. Fund	\$12.25	(d) Japan Growth Fund	DM1,230.34
(w) Am. Express Int'l Fd	\$12.25	(d) Japan Pacific Fund	DM1,230.34
(w) Am. Fund	\$12.25	(d) Japan Selection Fund	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund II	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund III	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund IV	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund V	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund VI	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund VII	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund VIII	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund IX	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund X	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund XI	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund XII	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund XIII	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund XIV	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund XV	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund XVI	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund XVII	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund XVIII	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund XIX	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund XX	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
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(w) Apollo Fund XXII	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
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(w) Apollo Fund XXVIII	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund XXIX	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund XXX	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
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(w) Apollo Fund XLIX	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
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(w) Apollo Fund LXXXXVII	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund LXXXXVIII	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund LXXXXIX	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34
(w) Apollo Fund LXXXXX	\$12.25	(d) Japan Small Cap Fd	DM1,230.34

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
Aer Lingus 8-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 9-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 10-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 11-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 12-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 13-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 14-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 15-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 16-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 17-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 18-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 19-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 20-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 21-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 22-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 23-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 24-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 25-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 26-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
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Aer Lingus 28-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 29-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
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Aer Lingus 31-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 32-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
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Aer Lingus 70-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 71-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 72-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 73-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 74-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 75-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 76-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 77-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 78-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 79-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 80-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 81-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 82-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 83-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 84-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 85-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 86-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 87-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
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Aer Lingus 90-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 91-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 92-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 93-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 94-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 95-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 96-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 97-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 98-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
Aer Lingus 99-1/2%	9.1	101.75	101.75	101.75
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